

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
**Authentick Records**  
Belonging to the  
*Old and New Testament.*

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Translated into ENGLISH.

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PART II.

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4 ESDRAS IV 36, 37.

The most High hath weighed the World in a Balance;  
By Measure hath he measured the Times, and by Num-  
ber hath he number'd the Times; and he doth not move  
nor stir them, until the said Measure be fulfilled.

ECCLVS. XXXIX. 16, 17, 33, 34.

All the Works of the Lord are exceeding Good; and what-  
soever he commandeth shall be executed in due Season.  
And none may say, What is This? Wherefore is  
That? for in time convenient they shall all be sought  
out. All the Works of the Lord are Good, and he  
will give every needful thing in due Season. So that a  
Man cannot say this is worse than that; for in time they  
shall all be well approved.

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A

## SUPPLEMENT

Concerning the

## OLD GIANTS.

263 ---  
68
 SINCE I perceive that of all the ancient Records which I published in my former Volume, the Fragment out of *Enoch*, concerning the *Egigori*, or fallen *Angels*, from whose unnatural Intercourse with Women, that Book derives the great *Giants*, the *Naphilim*, and the *Eludim* [called, perhaps, by the old Heathens, *Gods*, and *Semigods*, and *Heroes* ] before the Flood, is supposed liable to the greatest Objection The very Being of such great Giants, as cannot be supposed begotten of ordinary Parents alone, in the common way of Mankind, being greatly question'd, if not peremptorily deny'd by the Generality at this Day I shall here endeavour to put those Facts, concerning the Being of such Giants, both before and after the Flood, past dispute, and that by producing such authentick ancient Testimonies, and such eminent Monuments or Remains of them still extant, as may, I think, be sufficient to satisfy the most scrupulous Enquirers. Desiring the Reader at the Entrance to  
Observe,

Observe, that not only the Being of such vast  
 Giants, in the earliest Ages, but their Origin  
 also, *from the Earth*, or in some way different  
 from the rest of mortal Man, was of old univer-  
 sally owned by Heathens, as well as Jews and  
 Christians, as the Learned do well know and  
 that, by consequence, it is intuely owing to the  
 Ignorance, or Scepticism of latter Ages, that the  
 least question is made of the Truth of these Facts.  
 However, I shall not think this general Plea suf-  
 ficient. but shall distinctly prove the Existence  
 of these three sorts of Giants already mentioned,  
 by ancient Testimonies and present Remains be-  
 longing to them But before I come to the Proof,  
 I must premise several important Observations,  
 in order to a distinct Procedure in this Matter.

I Then I take it for granted, that the ordi-  
 nary Tallness or Height of Mankind has been  
 considerably diminish'd since the Flood; and that  
 it continued to diminish till Christ's time, but  
 no longer. This is proved in general by the fol-  
 lowing Testimonies

The Prophet *Esdra*s assures us, in the Words of  
 the Angel himself, that *Men were*, in his Days,  
*less of Stature than those that were before them* .  
*and that they that came after them were to be less*  
*than they* Or, in the Words of the *Arabick* Ver-  
 sion, that, *They fell short of those that were be-*  
*fore them both in Stature and Strength; and that*  
*those who were to come after them should fall short*  
*of them*

*Homer* is well known to be full of the same  
 Doctrine, and to assert, that the Strength of  
 Men in his Days was as small again as it had  
 been at the Siege of *Troy* which yet, at the ut-  
 most, was but 300 or 400 Years before his own  
 time.

*Vu gil*

*Æn.* xii.  
v 896--  
901

*Virgil* supposes the same gradual Declension of human Stature and Strength, when, in imitating *Homer*, who made Men at the Siege of *Troy* but twice as strong as they were in his Days, he makes them *twelve times* as strong as they were in his own Days, which were the Days of *Augustus*. He also supposes that the Stature of Men would still decrease when he forebodes the future plowing up the *Roman* Bones, and the Surprise the *Ploughman* would have at their extraordinary Largeness.

*Vid. Georg.*  
l. c. 493 --  
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*Anulus Gellius*, having alledg'd the Opinion of *L. III. c. 10. Varro*, that the utmost Point of Man's Growth is by the Course of Nature, but seven Foot, and, having styled *Herodotus* a Fabler for allowing that the Body of *Orestes* was seven Cubits, presently adds, 'Unless, as *Homer* suppos'd, The Bodies of all the Ancients were vaster and larger than of the Moderns, and the World does now grow old; and both Things and Men decrease' And he adds, *in almost the Words of Phlegon of Tralles*, 'That we ought not to disbelieve such Things, but to consider, that when Nature flourishes in the Beginning, she nourished all Things as in their Prime, and near to the Gods. but as Time it self wears away, the Largeness of Bodies dies wears away with it

*De Mirabil.* c. 15.

*Hist. Nat.*  
vii 16

*Pliny*, the great Naturalist, is of the same Opinion, and says, 'It is a common Observation that the Stature of all Mankind did perpetually decrease, and that Children were but rarely taller than their Fathers that preternatural Heat which is tending to the World's Consumption, consuming the fruitful Disposition of their Seeds': He farther observes, 'That *Homer* himself, the great Poet, near 1000 Years before his time, did often complain of the same Diminution of the Bodies of Men in latter times

times, compar'd with those of the Ancients.

*Juvenal* the Poet, both takes Notice of the same Observation, as made by *Homer*, and confirms it with his own Suffrage ' That the Earth did, in his Days, produce Men both *wicker* and *smaller* than it did of old.' sit xv  
69, 70

*Solinus* was of the same Opinion, and thought that it was a rare thing to have a Son not inferior to his Father in Stature' Which Observation he seems to have taken out of *Pliny*, as he does a great many more. Nor do I know that any one of the real Ancients was of another Opinion But what I very much depend on for the Demonstration of this gradual Decrease of the Height of human Bodies, from the Flood till the Days of Christ, are the eight remarkable Observations following. Polyhist  
p. 7.

(1) That all the ancientest Measures, the *Finger's Breadth*, or *Digit*; the *Thumb Breadth*, or *Such*, the *Four Fingers* or *Hands Breadth* or *Palm*, the *Span*; the *Foot*, and the *Cubit*; which were all taken from Parts of human Bodies, must have been taken from such human Bodies as were not a little larger and taller than those of the later *Greeks* and *Romans*; and than those of the several Ages since, to this very Day. This is easily discovered from the Comparison of the Measures of the Ancients, compar'd with those of the Moderns particularly in *Lamy's* admirable Book *De Tabernaculo & Templo* l. 1. c. 1 §. 3 & c. 8, 9, where he determines, that the ancient Measures of the *Egyptians*, *Babylonians*, and *Jews*, were near a seventh part larger than those of the same Sort among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, c. 6, 7, 8, 9. But then he, and all others that I have seen, omit this other Observation; which yet is but a Consequence of the same Comparison of the more ancient and

more

more modern Measures all along; and is of the greatest Use and Importance possible; I mean that the Elder the Settlements of any of the Nations were, the longer was their Cubit and other Measures, and the later such Settlements were, the shorter their Cubit and other Measures were in the same Proportion shorter, till the very Days of our Saviour, since which time those Measures, and the Statures of Men proportionable to them, have continued the very same to this Day. Thus the Kingdom of *Egypt* is the ancientest of all the Kingdoms since the Deluge, and began about 400 Years after it, and its Cubit is the longest, and indeed 21 1/8 or near 22 Inches long. Thus the Settlement of the *Assyrian* or *Babylonian* Empire by *Ninus*, and the Rebuilding or repairing of *Babylon* by his Wife *Semiramis*, were the next in Order. Now the *Assyrian* Records seem rightly to connect her Reign with their 8th King *Asur*, in the 12th Generation after the Flood, about the Days of *Jacob*, or before the *Israelites* Descent into *Egypt*. Accordingly, the *Assyrian* or *Babylonian* Cubit is the next in Largeness and pretty near 21 Inches long. The *Jewish* Settlement under *Moses* is the next in Order, and little later than the foregoing Settlement of the *Assyrians* or *Babylonians*. Accordingly, the *Jewish* Cubit, as Sir *Isaac Newton* rightly states it, was 20 1/2 or not much less than 21 Inches long also, but still a small Matter shorter than was the *Assyrian* or *Babylonian* Cubit, as *Lamy's* Measures assures us, and as its somewhat late Institution requires.

Thus the *Syrian* or *Palmyrene* Cubit, as we have seen anon, seems to have been not quite 20 Inches in Agreement with the later Settlement of the Government, in the Days of *David*, under the new and potent King *Hadad*: whose Posterity kept

See my  
Chronological  
Table.

Scl. rod  
Thesaur.  
Long Arm  
Dissert. p.  
8 16, 17.

See Eff. on  
the O. T.  
p. 85.

kept it for Ten Generations afterwards, as *Josephus* informs us, out of their own Historian, *Nicodemus of Damascus*.

Thus the *Persian Artaba* was the same with the *Medimnus* of *Athens* only it contained  $\frac{3}{4}$  or more. Which, in Defect of other Records, looks as if the Measures of the somewhat ancients, were, in some small Proportion larger than those of the somewhat latter *Grecians*. Thus concerning those latter *Grecians*, and the following *Romans*, *Lamy* informs us, 'That their several Measures had nearly the same Proportions p 75 one to another; that the *Greeks* made Use of the *Digit*, the *Palm*, the *Foot*, and the *Cubit*; and that the greatest Part of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Measures, were derived from the Parts of Mens Bodies, and were proportioned to them accordingly, and that *Agricola* and *Matthæus Hostius* have shewn the same from the *Onomasticon* of *Julius Pollux*, *Hesychius*, and *Suidas*'. He also observes, out of *Herodotus* and *Pliny*, 'That p 84. 625 Roman Feet were equal to 600 *Grecian*'. Which is a Demonstration that the somewhat earlier *Grecian* Foot, was  $\frac{1}{4}$  larger than the somewhat later *Roman*. So that our Rule, we see, holds through the earliest *Egyptian*, through the succeeding *Assyrian* or *Babylonian*, through the *Israelite*, the *Syrian*, the *Persian*, the *Grecian*, and the *Roman* Empires or Governments respectively, that is through all the Nations of whose ancient Measures we have any Accounts remaining, and the Statues of Men have been gradually diminished from the Deluge till the Days of Jesus Christ, but no lower.

N B. If the Reader desires to know what I take to have been the Lengths of the Cubit, and of human Stature, soon after the Flood, and in what

Proportion the Cubit, and other Measures, together with the Height of human Bodies proportionable thereto, did diminish till the Days of Christ, I shall inform him that I still suppose, as all Ages have done, that 6 Feet and 4 Cubits of every Man are general and pretty nearly equal to the Height of that Man [a Foot being somewhat less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  and a Cubit more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that Height] that the Cubit, just after the Flood, was about 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  English Inches, and, by Consequence, that the middle Stature of Men was about 90 Inches, or 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  English Feet that human Stature, in the Days of our Saviour and at this Day, is 67 Inches, or five Foot 7 Inches. And, by Consequence, that the Cubit has diminished in all near 6 Inches, and the middle Stature of Men about 23 Inches, or almost two Feet which Determinations we shall see do very nearly agree to the several Remains of old Times, both as to the ancient Measure and ancient Statutes of human Bodies Nor can I forbear to observe here, that when our Saviour assures the *Jews* of his Age, that *They could not add to their Statute one Cubit* He might possibly intimate, that they could not recover their ancient Stature as it was soon after the Flood, which by the best Evidence now remaining, was, I am certain, very nearly *One old Cubit* and no more taller than the same Stature was in the Days of our Saviour, and has been in all the Generations ever since, to this Day.

*Matt. vi*  
27

*Ess. on the*  
*O. T. p*  
214.

*N. B.* Since the Interval between the Flood and the Birth of Christ, as I have exactly stated it elsewhere, was 2924 Years, if we divide that Number by 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Number of Inches in the old Cubit. 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 2924 (130 we shall have 130 Years for the Quotient In which time therefore, once with another, the Stature of Mankind did diminish



with *One Inch*, all along from the Flood till the  
*Christian Aera*.

(2) The next Monuments I appeal to for a farther Attestation to this Difference of the Stature of Mankind in different Ages, are those two ancient Tomb-stones or Chest stones which the accurate Mr. Maundrell saw and measured in Syria: <sup>p 11, 12.</sup> which were two Yards and an half = 90 Inches long each, or 23 Inches longer than are the Bodies of Men in these later Ages. However, tho' we allow those Stones to be half a Foot longer than the Bodies which they covered, yet will each of those Bodies be found 84 Inches long, or 17 Inches longer than our Bodies now usually are.

(3.) The next Monuments which I appeal to, are those 23 Stone Sepulchres or Stone Coffins, which the same Mr. Maundrell saw and measured <sup>p 22.</sup> near *Adas* in *Phœnicia*, all cut out of one Rock, which were every one either  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Feet = 102 Inches long, or not much shorter. So that, tho' we should allow, as before, half a Foot for the Excess of the hollow Places above the Length of the Bodies that filled them, yet will each of those Bodies be found considerably above 90 Inches long; or considerably above 23 Inches longer than the Bodies of Men in later Ages. The Number of them, 23, shews also, that they were not fitted to Bodies of different Stature from the rest of that Family, Age, or Countrey whereto they belonged, but were of the common Size. Nor indeed have I any where else met with Evidence of Bodies, taken in such Numbers together, of quite so great Stature as the largest of these Sepulchres must have contained, or at least were fitted for; which well agrees to the Testimony of the Spies, who having gone over *Canaan*, affirmed, that *all the People which they saw in the Land were Men of Stature*,

*Nim viii.*  
32

that is, they were taller than the *Israelites* as some Nations are at this Day taller than others.

No 203 (4) The next Monuments I appeal to, are those Receptacles which our *Philosophical Transactions* inform us of, at the admired Hills of *Canary* near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, and which are cut out of a Rock there where the usual Proportion of the Statues, shewing the usual Proportion of Men when they were made, is at least 8 Feet Which Standard is not much inferior to those just now set down from Mr *Mann* & ell.

(5) The next Evidence I shall produce, is that which the sacred Scriptures afford us, when an Omer, or one Quart and three Quarters of Manna, was allow'd to every *Israelite* for a Day's Substenance in the Wilderness For the Reader is to Observe, that we have an exact Determination in the Scripture, and in *Josephus*, of the Ephah, or Bath, whose tenth Part was an Omer, by the Capacity of the Brazen Sea, which being a Hemisphere of 10 Cubits diameter, and holding 2000 Baths or Ephas. this implies, that the Sea would contain, in its utmost Fulness, 2000 such Baths or Ephas as held between an 11th and 12th Part of the Jewish Cubit But for real use 't held 2000 such Baths, as were only the 12th Part of a Cube of the Cubit which 12th Part I take for the true Bath or Ephah, and its  $\frac{1}{8}$  or Omer contained 173 Quarts, or one Quart, and almost three Quarters of *English* Measure Now this Measure is much larger than the old *Chenix*, = 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  Quart which was the standing Portion for a Soldier in the *Grecian* and *Roman* Times, and is sufficient for an ordinary Man at this Day. So that the Largeness of this Allowance is become a difficult Question; and Bishop *Cumberland*, and, from him Bishop *Patrick* aim to solve it accordingly, even upon

21 xvi  
16, 17, 18  
c 36  
1 King vii  
23-- 26  
Cumberland  
Weights  
and Measures,  
p. 87, 88, 89.  
Patrick on  
Exod. xvi.  
36.

upon a mistaken Largeness of the ancient Omer while in Truth there is no Difficulty at all in it. It only and truly implying, that the Bodies of Men were then larger, and the Substenance requir'd for the same Bodies in the same Proportion larger also. And since the ordinary Stature of Men was at that time, by my former Determination, about 79 Inches; and is now no more than 67 Inches. whose Cubes are nearly as 49 to 30. Their daily Portion of Food must be supposed in the very same Proportion, to have exceed'd the like daily Portion in latter Ages, which bring the Portion very near to that appointed for the *Israelites* in the Wilderness, 30 · 49 I 108 1:76. So that this ancient and sacred Omer a Day for every Man, instead of puzzling us, affords us an evident Testimony of the Truth of our present Assertion; that Men, in old time, were not a little larger in general than they have been these last 1700 Years

(6.) The next Evidence I shall produce, is that which the sacred Scriptures informs us of, 2 *King.* 23. that two Talents of Silver, together with two Changes of Raiments, were carried a considerable way, by two of the Servants of *Naaman* the *Syrian*, about 890 Years before Christ. Now this Weight *Lamy*, p. 108, 109, estimates at 200 Pounds, and is forced to suppose two *robust* Men to be the Bearers; otherwise he could not account for their Ability. Now, by our Rule, Men were then to those now as the Cube of 5 $\frac{1}{6}$  Foot to the Cube, of 5 Foot, that is as 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or almost as 3 to 2, which intirely takes away the Difficulty

(7.) This Inequality of human Stature in several Ages, is particularly confirmed by the Difference of the *Babylonian* Cubit from the *Grecian*,

See *Lamy*,  
p 86

even as early as the Days of *Herodotus*. The former being then to the latter as 27 to 24, or as 9 to 8, which is very agreeable to my foregoing Determination of the Difference of Cubits and of human Statures, between the time when the *Babylonians* settled their Measures, and the Days of *Herodotus*. This Difference answering to that Interval which was about 1300 or 1400 Years.

(8.) This gradual Diminution of the Stature of Mankind, and, by consequence, of those Measures which were taken from it, even among the *Grecians* themselves, does very well agree to what we meet with in *Aulus Gellius* who informs us, that *Pythagoras*, by measuring the Stadium of *Hercules*, which was 600 of his Feet, and other later *Stadia* which were somewhat shorter, but of the same Number of 600 Feet, gathered the Proportion of the Stature of *Hercules*, as compar'd with that of the Institutors of other *Grecian* Races afterwards. Which Excess of the Height of *Hercules*, though it might by many be suppos'd owing to the gigantick Tallness of *Hercules* himself, beyond that of his Contemporaries, yet might it more probably be owing, at least in part, to the general Difference of human Stature in those several Ages, wherein the Institutors of those several Races lived. The thing was certain that the Height of *Hercules* was greater than that of the latter Institutors of the *Grecian* Races. But the Cause of it might not so readily appear.

*N. B.* I do always confine my self here to the Times since the Deluge; as having no authentick Evidence, what was the Height of Mankind in general before it. Mr. *Maundrell* informs us in deed, ' that between *Damascus* and *Balbeck*, just by a Village called *Sinne*, there is still an ancient

p 133,  
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cient Structure, on the Top of an high Hill, suppos'd to be the Tomb of *Abel*, and to have given the adjacent Country in old Times the Name of *Abilene* that the *Fratriide* also is said by some to have been committed in this Place that the Tomb is 30 Yards long, and yet it is here believ'd to have been but just proportion'd to the Stature of him who was buried in it'. But what Authority the People here have for such a Tradition about *Abel*, or for that Length of his Body, I do not at all know. So far it appears however, that the Tradition is still current in *Syria*, that Mankind was in the first Ages a great deal taller than of late and that this Tallness might sometimes amount to 30 intire Yards Which, if understood of the tallest Giants, we shall see anon is too way Hyperbolical, nor is it very unlikely that the Tomb might really belong to one of those old Giants.

A B So far I will venture to go with the aforementioned Tradition of the *Place* where *Abel* lived, as to declare, that it seems to me that the Country of *Eden* was no other than that Part of *Calsyria*, which is near *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*; that the Garden of *Eden* was very near *Damascus*, that the great River of Paradise, was then made up of the present *Tigris* and *Euphrates* united, and that it descended then from the *Armenian Mountains*, and ran between *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, the upper Land of *Eden*, over-against *Paradise*, p. 457. already mentioned, till it made its way through *Antilibanus* about the Channel where *Barady*, the River of *Damascus* now runs; that it thence turned Eastward, and divided it self into four Rivers, whose Names before the Flood were *Pison*, *Gihon*, *Tigris*, *New Th-* and *Euphrates*, as I have elsewhere observed. Now *10th.* that 14.

*New Theory* 4th Edit. Hypoth. IV. 118--121. that *Eden* and *Paradise* were about this very Place *Syria Damascena*, and that in the neighbouring Countries, *Adam* and *Eve*, *Cain* and *Abel* lived, and no small Part of what was most remarkable before, and soon after the Flood happened, I am induced to believe by the Arguments following (1.) The *Phœnician* Records of *Sanchoniatho* name three of the four Mountains as those on which the antediluvian Giants seized and gave Names to, and they are *Libanus*, *Antilibanus*, and *Casius*. Nor was *Brathys* the Fourth probably remote from the other three. Nor indeed is the Substance of that whole History other than what chiefly happened, in or near the adjoining Country of *Phœnicia*. (2.) *Enoch's* Account of the Descent of the Egregori, the Parents of the same Giants upon Mount *Hermon*, joining to *Libanus*, agrees to the same Place. (3.) The Place of the postdiluvian Giants in the Bible, is always or near *Judea*, and especially near *Hermon* in *Bashan* which is there called *The Land of Giants*, as we shall see hereafter. (4.) The Tradition in *Syria* is still preserv'd, that *Adam* was formed out of the red Earth of the *Agei Damascenus*, as *Mi Mamarel* and others inform us. (5.) The other Tradition, that he was buried in *Calvary*, is still preserv'd from the old Records. No fewer than three ancient Authors, *Suidas*, *Glycas*, and *Cedrenus*, citing *Josephus* himself for it, though it be wanting in our present Copies. (6.) To say nothing of *Adonis* a River of *Phœnicia*, the Name of *Eden*, as of a Country near to *Damascus*, is in the Prophet *Amos*, 1. 5 and is preserv'd in a Village of *Syria*, not far from the Cedars of *Libanus*, at this Day, as *Mi Mamarel* informs us. (7.) The same Author informs us also of the Tradition of this Country, that

See Eff. on the O I Append p 170

p 261 276, 277. prius

p 128.

See Source in Adam & Eve Fabric. Cod Pseud. p. 16 V T p 60. 75, 76

p 119, 120. 142 p 131. 134

Can and *Abel* offered their Sacrifices near *Dan-*  
*asus* (8) As also, that *Abel* was there slain  
 and buried (9) Which last Circumstance but <sup>that</sup>  
 one, concerning the Fratricide, that it was perpe-  
 trated within the Bounds of *Judæa*, of which  
*Abilene* was either a Part, or a next Neighbour,  
 seems to me strongly confirmed by our Saviour's  
 own Words, when he reckons the *Blood of righte-*  
*ous Abel*, as what was *shed in the Land of Is-*  
*rael* and for which the Inhabitants of that  
 Land were accountable (10) A Memorial of  
 the very Place of *Paradise* is preserv'd by a  
 known City of that very Name, near *Dan-*  
*asus*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Stephanus* of <sup>Const.</sup>  
*Byzantium*, and on its East-side also, which <sup>Geogr. p.</sup>  
 exactly suits the original *Paradise* or Garden of  
*Eden*, which the Scriptures place on the East-side  
 of the Land of *Eden*. Nor, indeed, if we take  
 Mr *Mamdrill's*, and others Descriptions, is *Dan-*  
*asus* it self, and its Gardens at this Day, much  
 different from a *Paradise*. Though the Sediment <sup>p. 121,</sup>  
 of the Waters of the Deluge must have <sup>122, 123</sup>  
 vastly altered and diminish'd the several Cir-  
 cumstances, to which the *Mosaic* Description  
 of the antediluvian *Paradise* did alone belong  
 Corollary (1) Since the Stone Coffin in the most  
 famous Pyramid of *Egypt*, as accurately measured  
 by our very learned Mr *Graves*, is 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Feet long  
 on the Inside, we may thence gather, within a  
 certain Latitude, about what Age it was built,  
 which can no other Way be determined upon  
 any sure Evidence, as the Reader will easily  
 find, if he peruses the same Mr. *Graves* large  
 Collection of the ancient Testimonies thereto re-  
 lating, in the Beginning of his famous *Pyramido-*  
*graphia*. Our Coffin makers, as I find upon En-  
 quiry allow but 3, rarely 4, and very rarely 5  
 Inches

Inches length to the largest Coffin, above the length of the Body that is to be repositied therein. However, I will suppose this King of *Egypt* Body to have been 4, or 5, or even 6 Inches longer than this its Coffin: which implies that the Founder of that Pyramid's Body was 5 or 6 or 7 Inches taller than the middle Stature of Mankind has been in all these latter Ages. Which, at the Alteration of one Inch in 130 Years, already determined, comes to the ancient middle Stature of Men about 700 or 800 or 900 or near 1000 Years before the *Christian Era*. Now within this Compass of time we know, that *Rehoboam* was King of *Judah*; and that in the fifth Year of his Reign *Shishak* King of *Egypt*, came, with a vast Army, and took and sack'd not *Jerusalem* only, but *Solomon's Temple* also. and carried off thence immense Riches and Treasures into *Egypt*. Now since the Bases of the two greatest *Egyptian* Pyramids, are by Mr. *Greaves* Testimony, exactly square, and just 400, [not *Egyptian*, but] *Jewish* Cubits on every side, or the very same with the Measures of the outmost Court of *Solomon's Temple* which was also square, and exactly a Furlong or 400 *Jewish* Cubits on every side, as *Josephus* witnesses. Since the largest Room of the principal Pyramid has its Length twice as long as its Breadth, of half the Measures of the holy Place in *Solomon's Temple*, or equal to those of the holy Place in the Tabernacle of *Moses*. And since there are many other Indications in Mr. *Greaves's* Measures, as Sir *Isaac Newton* long ago observ'd to me, that the principal Pyramid was all built by the *Jewish* Cubit, of near 21 Inches [and consequently not by the *Egyptian* Cubit of near 22,] it must have been built after *Solomon's Temple*, and must have taken its Basis and some other Measures.

1 *Kings*

XIV 25, 26

2 *Chr.* XII.

1—9

*Amos* XV

14



from it and indeed must have been most probably built by this *Shishak*, in the Days of *Rehoboam*, and with that immense Wealth which he carried away with him from *Jerusalem* and from its Temple. and perhaps in way of a triumphal Monument of that his Success against the *Pharaohs*, the old Enemies of the *Egyptians*; as a friend of mine very probably hinted to me Now that the Accurateness of the Co-incidence of these Measures could not be occasioned by *Solomon's* Imitation of the *Egyptian* Pyramids, but the King of *Egypt's* Imitation of the *Jewish* Temple, is farther confirmed, by the Nature of *Solomon's* Monument which was intirely Divine or Prophetick, delivered to him by *David* his Father, and not at all derived from any human Building whatever as also it is confirmed by this Consideration, that *Solomon* had never been in *Egypt*, to take a Model from any *Egyptian* Pyramid whereas *Shishak* was certainly at *Jerusalem* and its Temple, and so might easily take his Model for his Pyramids from that Temple

(*Concl* (2) ) It seems to me very probable, that *Solomon*, after he had finished the Temple of God, built himself two Palaces of the same Sort and Bigness, the One at *Jerusalem*, describ'd by *Josephus* but its Description wanting in our Copies the other in the Forest of *Libanon*, omitted by *Josephus*, but described in our Copies of the first Book of *Kings* and that the famous Structure, now in great Part remaining, at *Heliopolis*, in the Valley of Mount *Libanus*, and called the Temple of *Balbek*, seen and accurately describ'd by Mr. *Blaunderell*, is the Remains of that very Palace of *Solomon*, or rather, perhaps, the same, as a little altered afterwards, and converted into an Heathen Temple. And indeed those Descriptions so nearly

1 Chr.

XXVIII

11—19.

1 Km. 25. 11

1—7

X 17 21

2 Cor. VIII

6 1 16

—20

p 35—

38

nearly agree, as to Length, Breadth, Height the like Porch for Entrance, the like great Hall contain the Multitude, the like innermost Porch or Court of Judgment, with the like Throne for *Solomon* to sit on and judge his Subjects, together with the Largeness and curious Workmanship of the Pillars, &c. and the vast Magnitude of the Stones in the outward Wall, not at all inferior to those in the Foundation of *Solomon's* Temple itself, that tis next to impossible to suppose there are any other than the same Structure. Yet does the different Number of the Pillars in a Row, instead of 15 (if Mr *Maundrell* did not miscount or our later Copies do not misrepresent them) with the Engravings of certain Idolatrous Poetic Fables, now visible, not at all agreeing with the Character and Age of *Solomon* when he first built this Palace, force us to confess, that there have been Alterations and Additions made thereto since its first Foundation. Whether *Solomon* did not make those Alterations and Additions himself, mean in his old Age, when his foreign Wives had drawn him to Idolatry, and particularly when he went after *Ashteroth*, the Goddess of the *Zidonians*, in the neighbourhood of *Lebanon*, I will not positively determine but think it by no Means improbable. The principal Parts of these Structures however appear to be *Solomon's*, and some of the Stones are larger than have ever been used in Buildings later than the Days of *Solomon*. Nor are the most sagacious Enquirers able to discover any other King to whom they may be ascribed. Nor indeed can that most advantageous Character which Mr. *Maundrell* gives of this whole Edifice, that 'As it now stands, with its Covering fallen down, it strikes the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that he ever saw before'

1 King x.  
1—8.

before, permit us to suppose it erected by any other than King Solomon.

Coroll. (3) It seems to me highly probable, that the same Solomon was the Builder of those wonderful Structures still remaining at *Tadmor* or *Palmyra*, in the Desert of *Syria*, and that he there erected himself a like Palace and Court of Judgment as he had done at *Jerusalem*, and at *Belbeck*. We all know, that *David* had conquered all *Syria*, as far as *Euphrates*, and that Solomon built this *Tadmor* in the Desert of *Syria*. And why we should imagine the present Remains, so highly worthy of Solomon, to belong to any one but Solomon, I do by no means understand. Of these we have a large Account given by a curious Eye-witness, I mean, by Dr. *Halifax*. And had he as carefully measured the Length of the Stone Coffins, or Sepulchres there, as Mr *Greaves* did the like in the *Egyptian* Pyramid, we might have thence more certainly determined, within a proper Latitude, when these Sepulchres, and the other Buildings now seen there, were first erected. So far we know from him, that these Sepulchers were very numerous, and very remarkable; and that two of the most perfect had their Partitions capable of receiving the largest Corps. Without any Indication however, that they were at all gigantick. Which Description best agrees to the Measure of the Sepulchre in the Pyramid, and to the Days of King Solomon. And its 8 Porphyry Pillars, 30 Foot in Length, and 9 in Circumference, which could alone come from *Egypt*, and which are by Dr *Halley* accordingly owned for genuine *Egyptian* Porphyry Pillars. *Philos Trans.* No 218. are next to a Demonstration, that they also were brought thither by Solomon whose near

1 Cr.  
xviii, 12  
1 Ki.  
ix 18  
2 Chr xiii  
4

1 *King.*  
 III. 1  
 '11 8

*In Euseb.*  
*Præp IX.*  
 31, 32

near Relation to the then King of *Egypt*, *Vaphres* by Name, as being his Son-in-Law, does naturally induce us to look to no other Place than *Egypt*, whence these porphyry Pillars should come to *Tadmor*, and to no other King than *Solomon* who should bring them thither. I have here named the King of *Egypt*, *Vaphres*, as whose Daughter *Solomon* married and as whose Assistance *Solomon* made use of in his Buildings at *Tadmor*. And I have no contem-  
 ble Authority for so doing. I mean, *Solomon*'s own Letter to *Vaphres*, and *Vaphres*'s Answer about the like Assistance for the Building of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, preserv'd by *Eusebius*. Whence it appears, that *Vaphres* agreed to the Proposal of *Solomon*, and sent him 80000 Men to assist him. And though *Solomon*, upon the Assistance of the *Tyrrians*, found perhaps he should not want them at *Jerusalem*, yet might he very easily want them, and make use of them at *Tadmor*. Nor is it easy to suppose, that *Solomon* could procure such a Number of Workmen from any other County, so well as from *Egypt* for the Work; in Case it was undertaken while his own People, and the *Tyrrians* were engag'd about the Temple, or about his Palaces at *Jerusalem* and *Lebanon*. Nor, indeed, were any of the elder Giants, whose Strength might enable them to remove Stones of such immense Weight, as are still remaining there, sufficiently skill'd in Architecture to build such noble Structures. Nor could any Kings much later than *Solomon*, have they been never so skilful in Architecture, have removed those Stones, for want of Giants of sufficient Strength to assist them, as we shall discover anon, when we come to treat particularly of the remaining Works of those ancient Giants.

Grants, so famous in all Antiquity. Which Gi-  
 ants yet, we shall see, did generally perish from  
 among Mankind, in or soon after the Days of  
 Solomon. And, indeed, there still remain at *Tad-*  
*mor* such clear Indications, in the vast Number,  
 Magneness, and admirable Workmanship of the Pil-  
 lars, and Porticos, and Sepulchres, and especi-  
 ally in that great Square of 220 Yards on every  
 side, with its Porticos, and in another inward  
 most noble Edifice, with its included Temple,  
 or perhaps, rather, Hall of Judgment, as at *Je-*  
*rusalem* and *Lebanon*, that all was the Work of  
 Solomon, as seems to me almost undeniable. I  
 insist especially on the particular Largeness of  
 that vast Square already mentioned, which is  
 220 Yards every way. For this Measure of  
 a Syrian Building, if we take the Cubit as it was  
 truly in the Days of *Hadad*, the first Founder of  
 the Syrian Family and Government already men- p. 177 876  
 tioned, I mean, of almost 20 Inches, amounts p. 178  
 exactly to 400 Cubits which 400 Cubits is the  
 same Number which we have already had in the  
 largest Basis of *Solomon's Temple*, and in the  
 Basis of the two largest of the *Egyptian Pyramids*,  
 and shall have it again for the Basis of the Ter-  
 temple of *Belus* at *Babylou*. All which Exactness of  
 Coincidence could not, morally speaking, be ow-  
 ing to Chance, but must be owing to Choice,  
 and the designed Correspondence of the several  
 Fabricks, all originally derived from the Com-  
 pass of the outer Court of *Solomon's Temple*.  
 Take the Description of these Buildings at *Tad-*  
*mor*, in the Words of Dr *Halifax*, a curious Eye-  
 witness, *Philos Transact.* Numb. 217, as he viewed  
 them, *Anno Dom. 1691*. 'Certainly, says he, The  
 World it self cannot afford the like Mixture  
 of Remains of the greatest [ancient] State and  
 ' mag

Antiq. X<sup>7</sup>  
14  
XVII. 8

' Magnificence , together with the [present] E  
 ' trength of Filth and Poverty. — Had not th  
 ' in us beat them down, we had seen the mo  
 ' curious and exquisite Carvings in Stone, wher  
 ' perhaps the World could ever boast of —  
 ' They were enabled to judge of the Stateline  
 ' of the magnificent Entrance, which belonge  
 ' to the first Fabrick, by two Stones, which su  
 ' ported the sides of the great Gate, each of whic  
 ' is 35 Foot in Length, and artificiall<sup>y</sup> carve  
 ' with Vines and Clusters of Grapes, exceedin  
 ' bold, and to the Life. — The Space suppose  
 ' to have been a Temple, had a most magnific  
 ' Entrance. — Which, by the small Remains  
 ' yet to be seen seems to have been one of th  
 ' most glorious Structures in the World I neve  
 ' saw, says Dr. Halifax, Vines and Clusters  
 ' Grapes cut in Stone so bold, so lively, and  
 ' natural, in any Place, with part of the Wing  
 ' of a large spread Eagle [like the golden Vin  
 ' and golden Eagle at the Front of the Jew  
 ' Temple, in the Days of Josephus, and ver  
 ' probably in the Days of Solomon also] — Th  
 ' Temple it self is a most exquisite Piece  
 ' of Workmanship — We had [besides] the Prospe  
 ' of such magnificent Ruins, that it is be law  
 ' to frame a Conjecture of the original Beaut  
 ' of that Place, by what is still remaining,  
 ' question somewhat, whether any City in th  
 ' World could have challenged Precedence  
 ' this in its Glory. — Proceeding forward—  
 ' you come to a magnificent Entrance, vast  
 ' large and lofty, and for the Exquisite<sup>ness</sup> of th  
 ' Workmanship, not inferior to any Thing beto  
 ' describ'd — In the West-side of the great Piazza  
 ' are several Openings for Gates, leading into  
 ' the Court of the Palace, two whereof on  
 ' wca

would easily believe, when they were in their Perfection, were the most magnificent and glorious in the World, both for the Elegancy of the Work in general, and particularly for those stately Porphyry Pillars, with four of which, each Gate was adorn'd. Thus far Dr Halifax. Nor does there appear any Evidence, that Solomon, or any one else, did ever alter these Structures, or suit them to the Purposes of Idolatry. As to the old Inscriptions at *Palmyra*, whence we might hope for more compleat Light in such Matters, they cannot yet be read by any. Only so far we learn from our last accurate Enquirer, Mr *Rhesford*, in *Reland's Palestine*, that the Language wherein they are writ seems to have had XXII Letters, as has the *Hebrew* and *Syriack*, so that it seems to be no other than the *Hebrew* or *Syriack*, as written in very ancient Times. Which well agrees to the Building those Edifices by *Solomon*. Nor, as I have before said of *Balbeck*, and with still greater Reason must say of *Tadmor*, can these most advantageous Characters permit us to suppose these Edifices erected by any other than King *Solomon*. Nor are the most sagacious Enquirers able to discover any other King to whom they may be ascrib'd. Nor, indeed, that I may add one more Reflection here, could our modern curious Travellers, Architects, and Virtuoso's, have ever doubted to whom such admirable Works belonged, had they not been of late strangely and unaccountably prejudic'd against the ancient Jewish Nation, and too much disregarded their ancient Sacred Records. which in both these Cases are very plain, as we have seen, that *Solomon* built himself the Palace in the Forest of *Lebanon*, and built this City of *Tadmor* in the Desert.

M m m

Coroll.

*Coroll. (4)* If we proceed farther in our Enquiries, about the wonderful Remains of ancient Architecture, we shall find the Ruins of *Persepolis* to be not at all inferior to those at *Tadmor*, and alike, without any certain Author, in the Opinion of the Moderns. ‘ *Don Garcias*, says ‘ *Sir Thomas Herbert*, upon his View, not only ‘ prefers these Edifices before all he saw at *Rome*. ‘ but concludes, that it is undoubtedly the only ‘ Monument in the World at this day extant ‘ without Imposture; yea, far exceeding all other ‘ Miracles of the Earth, we can either see or ‘ hear at this Day’. And *Gemelli*, upon his View of them, is of Opinion, ‘ that *Persepolis* ‘ ought not only to be reckon’d as one of the ‘ VII Wonders of the World, so much talked of ‘ by the Ancients; but that there neither is, nor ‘ ever was a Wonder in the World to compare ‘ to it’. Now, though I do not pretend that *Solomon* himself went into *Persepolis*, and directly himself built these amazing Structures still visible there, yet if we consider, that besides that Variety of Figures, somewhat larger than the Life, which *Sir Thomas Herbert* saw there, ‘ which ‘ makes him almost suspect, that Men in those ‘ times were greater than now they are’, with the Remains of a large Sepulchre or Coffin of Stone; there is in several of the Travellers *Herbert*, *Thevenot*, *Gemelli*, direct mention made of Statues and Traditions of certain Giants, especially of one *Ruslan*, famous in that Country ever since, that the Stones are sometimes of a prodigious Magnitude, that is a common Tradition there, that *Zulziman* or *Solomon* built the Gate into the City, which was called *Solomon’s City*. and that *Solomon* made use of Spirits, over whom he had Power, to build

*Herbert*,  
p. 148.

*Gemelli*,  
p. 175

*Herbert*,  
p. 143.

*Gemelli*,  
p. 170  
*Herbert*,  
p. 43  
*Thevenot*,  
p. 146.



could such monstrous Structures there also; I cannot but conclude it highly probable, that the very same Giants and Architects that *Solomon* employ'd in his own wonderful Edifices at *Jerusalem*, *Balbeck*, and *Tadmor*, were afterwards employed in Building these alike wonderful Edifices at *Persopolis*. As to the old Inscriptions at *Persopolis*, whence one might expect the greatest Satisfaction in this Enquiry, they cannot be read by any. Only Dr *Hyde*, upon Examination, *Reliq. Vet* ranks them nearest to the Character of *Palmyra*, *Pers* 1 in the *Punick* Language, which is nearly the 525. same with the old *Hebrew*, or *Samaritan* which so far confirms our Conjecture, that they were built by no other than such as came from King *Solomon*. Nor, I think, could any other King but *Solomon*, or any other Architects in all Antiquity but *Solomon's* Architects, give Direction in Building, or even these but with the Assistance of his Giants, could actually build such prodigious Edifices, as these at *Persopolis* are by all described to be. The admirable Curiosity of the Works seems to me to shew the chief Architect and the Vastness of the Stones made use of to demonstrate the gigantick Stature and Strength of some of the Builders, beyond all rational Contradiction.

*Coroll. (5.)* 'Tis farther not a little probable, that not only the wonderful Temples or Pagodas cut out of Rocks near *Su at*, mention'd by *Theophrastus*, and by Tradition ascrib'd to Giants, as he informs us; nor only the other famous Temples on the Coast of *Coromandel*, but especially, that the most remarkable Temple at *Chillembrum*, near *Porto Novo*, on that Coast of *Coromandel*, was built about the same time, and by the same Architects, with the Buildings at *Persopolis*. This

Temple, suppos'd to be very ancient, is vastly large, and has mighty Pillars, each of single Stones still remaining. Its Model is very like that of Solomon's Temple, and though it has of late been us'd as a Pagoda or Heathen Temple, yet does it still pass by the Name of *Zulziman's* or *Solomon's* Temple, which last Name is attest-  
ed to by an Eye witness Mr Long.

7<sup>th</sup> Ben-  
a's Def  
101<sup>st</sup> Trin-  
it<sup>y</sup> not  
of L<sup>o</sup> s  
p<sup>er</sup>mat<sup>us</sup>  
101<sup>st</sup> is f  
19  
P<sup>er</sup>id Com-  
rect ed  
101<sup>st</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 0

Coroll (6) 'Tis farther not a little probable, that the Temple of *Bel* or *Belus* at *Babylon*, whose amazing Description may be seen in Dr *Prideaux*, out of the original Authors, was built after *Solomon's* Temple, and, after a sort, in Imitation or Emulation of it. We have not indeed in this Case, all the Indications which we have had in the other. Yet is the exact Agreement in its Basis, which was just a Furlong, or 400 *Babylonian* or *Jewish* Cubits, with the outer Court of *Solomon's* Temple, of the same Measures, next to a Demonstration that it was built after *Solomon's* Temple, and out of Imitation or Emulation of it. [Nor was the old Stadium or Furlong of the *Greeks* of 400 Cubits, or 600 Feet, deriv'd, perhaps, from any other Original.] Tho' who it was that was then King of *Assyria* or *Babylon*, and so ought to be call'd its real Builder, does not now certainly appear. As for those that say it was no other than the old *Tower of Babel*, rebuilt on its original Foundations, they do not consider that the oldest Account agree, that the old Giants, who, under *Nimrod* attempted to build that first Tower were there destroy'd by a divine Judgment, and that the Tower it self was overthrown by a Storm from Heaven, and both more than 1500 Years before this Temple of *Bel* or *Belus* was ever heard of in the World.

See Back 11<sup>th</sup>  
Plat<sup>o</sup> I  
13<sup>th</sup> *Jeph*  
and the  
Ancient an  
Records, of  
which p<sup>er</sup>ce-  
sently.

Coroll

*Coroll (7)* 'Tis farther very probable that the famous first Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*, which was 220 Years in Building, and done by the *Phoenicians* common Purse of all the [*Greeks* in] *Asia*, was also begun to be built not long after *Solomon's* Temple, and out of some Sort of Imitation or Emulation of it We have indeed no certain Model or Measures preserv'd of this Temple, which was burnt down the same Day that *Alexander* the Great was born. But then the Chronology of the laying its Foundation soon after that *Jonick Migration*, which fell out about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Solomon*, is a great Argument of its Correspondence with and Imitation or Emulation of *Solomon's* Temple. Especially since the very Constitution of the eldest *Greek* Orders of Architecture can be traced as high, and no higher than this Temple of *Diana* which Orders yet must have been first derived from *Solomon's* Temple, and cannot indeed be derived from any other Origin whatsoever. See *Lamy de Taber* p 297—302. And so much concerning this first Observation, about the Difference or the ordinary Structures of Mankind in different Ages, and its Consequences: which are, I think, not a little remarkable. I proceed to Observe,

II That the Giants, deriv'd from the *Egypci*, or fallen Angels were not *Occasional* Ones, as those we now so call, but were confin'd to those particular Families which the 200 *Egypci* at first corrupted, before the Flood, or which the other tenth Part of their Descendants corrupted after the Flood, or at most to such as intermarried with them in future Generations. I Observe,

III. That these old Families of Giants were all among the Idolatrous Gentiles; and none of them ever among the People of God, as even *Dr. Hake-*

Isa. 1  
231

will long ago observ'd. And the Reason is plain, that being born of Inter-marriages with particular Families of Gigantick Idolaters, all which Inter-marriages with any Idolaters were utterly forbidden the People of the *Jews*, and never, that we find, practiced with any Gigantick Families of Idolaters at all. These Families of Giants, must still have been confined to the Idolatrous Nations only

*Deut.* 11. 11  
*Jos.* 11. 4.  
11. 12

*Numb.*  
11. 28

32, 33.

*Deut.* 11

10, 11 21.

18. 2

*Jos.* 11

21, 22

*Jos.* 11

21, 22

*1 ent.* 1. 1

13

*Jos.* xvii.

15

IV I take it for granted, that our modern tall and strong Men, have nothing to do with the old proper Giants, or Gigantick Families at all. This is clear in the Case of *Og King of Bashan*, whom directly stiled the last of those old Giants beyond *Jordan*. After which the next Generations, such as the *Anakim*, were esteemed rather the Sons of *Anak*, another perhaps of the last of the old Giants, than such as *Og* and *Anak* old Giants themselves, of which secondary Sort we meet with several in later Ages, derived from those Families of the Giants, but not properly with old Giants themselves. Such as these certainly remained till the Days of *David*, and I suppose somewhat longer: especially in *Gaza*, *Gath*, and *Ashdod*, besides those about Mount *Hermon*, or *Bashan*, which the Scripture calls *The Land of Giants* according to the Accounts of *Enoch*, such were they of whom I have made mention as Gigantick Builders in the Days of *Solomon*. Such was the Giant whose vast Body was long after found in the Island of *Asteria*, and by *Pausanias* called the Son of *Anax* and such probably were the *Cyclopes* and *Lastrigones*, those *Sicilian* Giants famous in all Antiquity. of which hereafter. I Observe,

s. II. 9.

V. That the Threefold Distinction in *Enoch*, The Great Giants, the *Nephilim*, and the *Eliand* very

very well agrees with the Accounts of *Moses*, in the Book of *Genesis*. The Words of *Moses* are *Gen. xi. 2* these, *The Sons or Angels of God, saw the Daughters of Men, [of Cain] that they were fair And they took them Wives of all which they chose* These I suppose begat the *Great Giants* [the first Ring-leaders of the Wickedness of those times] *And the Lord said, My Spirit [of Life] shall not always abide with Men: for that he also is Flesh His Days shall be [not 500, but only] 120 Years,* [on account of that enormous Wickedness these *Great Giants* had introduced among the Posterity of *Cain*.] *There were Nephilim on the Earth in those Days And also after that, when the Sons of God [the Children of Seth] came in unto the Daughters of Men, [of Cain] and begat Children to them. [He begat upon them the Eliudim]* The same *Great Giants, Nephilim, and Eliudim, became mighty Men, which were of old Men of Renown.* Nor is it other than greatly remarkable, that not very long after that 340th Year since the Flood, when the *Revelation of Moses* informs us the *Giants, the Offspring of the Egipti, descended after their Deaths among the Posterity of Noah, we meet with the first and most famous Giant after the Flood, I mean Nimrod, that Gigantick Hunter,* as the *Septuagint* Interpreters rightly call him and soon after with other *Giants*, under whose Con-  
*Just Josephus, Abidenus and Eupolemus* inform us, that immense and *Gigantick* Structure of the Tower of *Babel* was attempted to be rear'd Which is also confirm'd by those ancient Histories that *Orad* saw, and followed, who, in the Words of that great Man, *Bernard Lamy,* joins the History of *Giants* with the Flood, which also follows it in the Sacred History. The Sons of *Noah*, who began to build the Tower of *Babel*

c 3

See Ench.

§ 7 10

Gen. xi. 4.

See P 17

450

p 115

Gen. x. 9

Ap. Euseb

P. c. p. ix.

14 17.

Dr. Tiber-

nic p. 17.

' up to Heaven, being no other than those Giants,  
 ' concerning whom *Ovid* says, 'tis related that  
 ' the Giants had a mind to arrive at the King-  
 ' dom of Heaven, and built one Mountain on the  
 ' Top of another, up to the Height of the Stars.  
 And if we consider, that in the Days of *Jacob*  
*Belshath* the Giant was XII Cubits tall. while the  
*Test Jud* last Giant *Og*, was not quite IX Cubits, in the  
 § 3 Days of *Moses*, we shall not be averse to believe,  
*Deut i. 1. 2* that there might be three Successions of Giant  
*Giants*, *Nephilim*, and *Eliudim*, in three successive  
 Generations, after the Flood, as well as before it:  
 and that, in both Cases, the immense Height of  
 the first Generation was much lessened in the se-  
 cond, and still more lessened in the third, till  
 the Race was extinguished with that third Gene-  
 ration: and this by the Flood, in the former Case,  
 entirely, and in good Measure by the Slaughter  
 or Expulsion of the *Canaanites* in the latter. Nor  
 indeed can that great Variety that occurs in the  
 Testimonies about, and the Remains of these old  
 Giants, to be described presently, be otherwise  
 accounted for since without this Allowance, it  
 will be almost as difficult to explain how Parents  
 of about IX Cubits, should, in the ordinary Way  
 of human Generation, beget Children of about  
 XXX Cubits, and how Parents of XXX Cubits  
 should, in the same ordinary Way, beget Chil-  
 dren of LX or more Cubits, which the follow-  
 ing Testimonies and Remains will shew to have  
 been the Case, as it is how Parents of IV Cubits  
 or of the common Standard, should beget Chil-  
 dren of IX Cubits. Which yet I take to be among  
 the least Heights of the real old Giants themselves  
 as distinct from those more improperly so called  
 in later Ages.

VI. I Observe, that it is much easier to know what was the Height of such enormous Giants in old time, by their Remains now, than what was the Height of the common Sort of Mankind at the same time. The Reason is plain, that the Largeness of the Bones of Giants would privilege many of them from Rottenness in length of time, when the Smallness of the other would permit their Dissolution much sooner.

VII. I Observe, that this most remarkable Largeness of Animal Bones, dug up out of the Earth, in later Ages is peculiar to Mankind. It never, I think, appearing that either the Remains of the vegetable or brutal Kingdom, so frequently dug up out of the Earth, are larger than those of the same Species in these latter Ages which directly implies that somewhat peculiar to Mankind happened in this Case. in which the vegetable brute Creation never was at all concerned which thing highly deserves the Consideration of the Curious.

I should now proceed directly to my Evidence concerning the *Old Giants*. But since what I shall say upon that Subject, tho' it be all taken out of what I esteem authentick ancient Records, and what I esteem undeniable present Remains of those *Old Giants*, will be with great Difficulty believ'd in this sceptical Age, I shall prepare the Way by producing first the Evidence for certain *Giants* of a Species of Creatures opposite to Man. I mean of the *Serpentine kind*, or of those *Gigantick Serpents* which we call *Dragons*. *Dragons* among *Serpents* seeming to me the very same that *Giants* are among *Men*. And, whatever be the Cause, the *Serpentine Kind* (under which I reckon the *Lizard Kind* also) chiefly, if not only, afford us Examples of this parallel Gigantick Magnitude

Magnitude among the whole bruit Creation. And if we have sure Evidence of several Sorts of *Dragons*, as much or more superior to common *Serpents*, as the *Old Giants* are represented to be superior to the rest of *Mankind*, the Belief of the One, will naturally prepare the Way for the Belief of the Other. Nor shall I need to go far hence for my Evidence, since the Great *Boschart* has saved me a great Part of my Labour, and collected the principal Testimonies of Antiquity necessary for my Purpose, in his famous Work *De Animalibus Sacris* which with the Addition of a few Testimonies of modern Travellers and natural Historians, will be abundantly sufficient for my present Argument. I shall therefore go over the several Testimonies in order beginning with the *least* of these *Gigantick Serpents*, or *Dragons* and proceeding regularly to the *greatest*. Only premising these three Observations. (1) That the ordinary Length of Serpents are that of one or two Feet, or at the most one or two Cubits excepting that of the largest Sort of Vipers at the *Nile*, which sometimes have been seen of 4 or 5 Cubits long, and are then esteemed a small Sort of *Dragons*. (2) That *Dragons* are reported to devour common Serpents, as the *Giants*, before the Flood are said, by *Enoch*, and those both before and after by the Poets, to have devoured common Men. (3) That they may well be reduced to three different Degrees of Magnitude as we shall see anon the old *Giants* may also be. I call those the *least* Sort of *Dragons* that are from the common Sort of 4 or 5 Cubits long (one the Height of ordinary Men now, the other of ordinary Men just after the Deluge.) to those of 20 Cubits. I call those the middle Sort, that are from 30 to 60 Cubits, and I call those the *largest* that

L. III. C.  
14 p 428  
—440

p. 382.

p. 430.  
See Pag.  
272. print.



that are above 60 Cubits I come to the Histories of the *smallest* Sort of Dragons, or those from 5 to 30 Cubits long.

(1.) *Actius*, *Nicolaus* of *Damascus*, and *Paulus Vegetius* agree, that some Dragons are X Cubits or XV Foot long.

(2.) *Piso* mentions some Serpents of XII Cubits, *Ray Synops. Animal p. 325.*  
or XVIII Foot long.

(3.) *Ferom* makes mention of a Serpent XV Cubits or XXII½ Foot long, as says *Johnson* in his Natural History of Serpents. for I cannot find that Place in *Ferom*.

(4.) *Chtaribus* in *Ælian*, and the forefaid *Piso* mention other Serpents of XVI Cubits, or XXIV Foot long. *Ray p. 325*

(5.) *Cleyer*, in the *German Ephemerides*, relates, that in the *East* there was a large Serpent of more than XVI Cubits or XXIV Foot long. *Ray p. 333, 334.*  
out of the Belly of one of which Sort, a Stag of a middle Age, out of another a wild Goat, with his great Horns, and out of a third a Porcupine, with his Bristles, were drawn, before his own Eyes; who farther relates, that a Woman with Child was suck'd in by such a Serpent at *Amboina*.

(6.) *John de Laet* reports, that in *Rio de la Plata* a Province of the *West-Indies*, there are Dragors of 4 Fathoms, XVI Cubits, or XXIV Foot long, and so big as to swallow a Stag, Horns and all. *Grew Relat. of the Royal Society. Part I. § 3.*

(7.) *Pliny* relates, from *Juba*, that among the *Ethiopians* there are Dragons of XX Cubits, or XXX Foot long.

(8.) *Bontius* says, he had the Skin of a Serpent XII Yards, XXIV Cubits, or XXXVI Foot long, which he killed in a Wood in *Java*. *Grew, ibid*

(9.) Another Serpent was taken there of XIII½ Yards, XXVII Cubits, or XL½ Foot long. *Grew, ibid*

(10.) Both *Avicenna* and *Aetius* agree, that Dragons will grow to XXX Cubits, or XLV Foot

(11.) *Agatharchides* says, that XXX Cubits or XLV Foot, was about the Length of the largest Dragon that he ever saw

*Bochart. Es*  
*Ludolph*  
*Comment.*  
*in Hist*  
*Æthiop L*  
*I. C. 13.*  
*No. 93*  
*C. 10. No.*  
*48*

(12.) *Strabo* confirms the same Length, when he informs us, from *Artemidorus*, that Dragons are XXX Cubits, or XLV Foot long; and that one of them was brought to *Ptolemy Philadelphus* alive and that such Dragons were superior in Strength to Bulls and Elephants, and that the Sight of such Serpents of XXX Cubits long, makes it not reasonable for us to refuse our Assent, or to suppose that to be fabulous which the *Æthiopians* often say: For they mention such large Serpents to have been seen in their Countrey, as not only to devour Oxen and Bulls, and other the like Animals, but to fight with Elephants themselves, which appears to be true otherwise also Accordingly

*Hist I 13.* *Gregory* the *Æthiopian* assured *Ludolphus*, that Dragons with them grew to that mighty Bulk, that he easily believed the *Indian* Dragons, supposed larger than the *Æthiopian*, (as are the *Indian* Elephants larger than the *African*) might devour intire Infants, Pigs, Lambs, and Kids, as was reported of them *Pliny* also, when he was speaking of the *Indian* Serpents, says, that when a Boy, as he seems by Mistake to call one of those Serpents, was slain in the *Vatican*, in the Days of *Claudius*, there was found in his Belly an intire Infant. *Dapper* also, in his Description of *Africa*, says, that the Serpent *Minia* is so thick and long and strong, that it is able to kill and devour intire, even that sort of Stag which is called *Zablab*. And that the People of *Angola* call such a Serpent *Embamma*, and that it swallows intire Hogs and Goats, nay Stags themselves also. These I call the  
*smallest*

Smallest Sort of *Gigantick Serpents*, or *Dragons*.  
The middle Sort follow.

(1) *Pausanias*, in his *Corinthiacks*, informs us, that the Serpents near *Epidaurus* grow to be more than XXX Cubits, or XLV Foot in Length. Like those that are related to be generated in *India* and *Africa*. To which *Aetius* and *Avicenna* agree.

(2) *Ælian* relates, that the Dragons of *Phrygia* grow to be X Fathoms, which is between XXX and XL Cubits, or between XLV and LX Foot. And *Philostratus* says the same of the *Indian* Dragons.

(3) The Measure of the Dragon, brought to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, was, in those Copies of *Diodorus* that *Tzetzes* made use of, XXXV Cubits, or LII½ Foot.

(4) *Ælian* informs us, that *Alexander* himself saw Dragons XL Cubits, or LX Foot long. and that their Breadth and Thickness were proportionable thereto.

(5) *Philostorgius* mentions Dragons in the *East* and *South* as thick as Beams; and whose Length was no less than XV Fathom. which is between XLV and LX Cubits; or between LXVII and XC Foot. And he says he saw the Remains of such himself.

(6) *Suetonius* relates, that *Augustus Cæsar* shewed the *Romans* publickly a Dragon of L Cubits, or LXXV Foot long.

(7) *Dio* informs us, under the same *Augustus*, of a Dragon with two Heads, which was seen in *Tuscany*, of LVII Cubits, or LXXXV Foot long. Which, when it had made great Devastation of the Country, was slain by Thunder. These I call the middle Sort of *gigantick Serpents* or *Dragons*. The largest Sort follow.

(1.) *Posidonius*,

(1) *Posidonius*, in *Strabo*, informs us of a Dragon, that when it was dead, was LXVII Cubits, or C Foot long, and of so great Thickness, that two Men on Horse-back, on each side of the dead Body, could not see each other, and each of whose Scales was larger than a Shield *Strabo* is loth to believe this. But the following Instances will shew that it is by no means incredible

Bell and  
Dragon

(2) *Ælian* makes mention of a Dragon in *India*, of LXX Cubits, or CV Foot long whose Eyes looked like a *Macedonian* Shield It was worshipped by the *Indians* in a Cave. (as another great Dragon was, of old, we know, worshipped by the *Babylonians*.) and affrighted and disturbed the intire Army of *Alexander*, by alone drawing its Breath and Hissing. Of which worshipping of Serpents or Dragons, See *Brocklesby's Gospel Theism*, p. 291, 292, 293

(3) 'Tis notoriously known that *Regulus*, the Roman Consul, and General, 255 Years before the Christian *Æra*, found a vast Dragon of LXXX Cubits, or CXX Foot long, near *Utica*, and the River *Bagrada* in *Africa*, which slew many of his Army Infomuch, that they in vain assayed to kill him with Darts and Javelins, but against him they were forced to employ the same Engines of War which were used in Sieges. whose Skull and Cheeks were preserv'd in a Temple at *Rome* for about 120 Years afterwards

(4) *Ælian* ascribes to some Dragons the Length of XXX Fathoms which amounts to between XC and CXX Cubits, or between CXXXV and CLXXX Foot. He also assures us, that some Eye-witnesses openly affirm'd, that they had seen Dragons of C Cubits, or CL Foot long.

(5) The

(y.) The same *Ælian* tells us, from *Oniscritus*, that *Aposhsar* or *Abiosar* an *Indian* [King] kept 70 Dragons, the least of which was LXXX Cubits, or CXX Foot and the greatest above XL Cubits, or CCX Foot long; which *Alexander* had a great desire to see.

N. B. *Maximus Tyrius* says, that *Taxiles*, an *Indian* King, that lived near *Abiosar*, shewed *Alexander* a Dragon of five *Plethra*. As *Virgil* *Æneid* VI. 785, *Titius's* Body extended nine *Jugera*, which is the *Latin* Word for *Plethra*. *Damir* also, an *Arabian*, describes a Dragon almost two *Parasangs* long. But what are here the distinct Meanings of these Words *Plethra*, and *Parasangs*, the first of which, in ordinary Cases, is rendred an 100 Foot, and the later no less than four Miles: which do not suit Analogy, especially not the later, in the Measures of a Dragon. I cannot certainly determine. So I do not insist on these Examples, but content my self with the foregoing

N. B. Because I have put the Lizzard Kind to the Serpents, the Reader is to Observe, that the Crocodile, or Gigantick Lizzard has been seen, as *Bochart* informs us, no less than LX, nay C Feet long. While the small Lizzard, or Eft, is but about half a Foot long, and that the former exceeds the latter as 8,000,000 to 1.

N. B. That the unlearned *English* Reader, who is not versed in natural History, nor used to read ancient Authors, may not take all this for a Fable or Romance, as at first View it may appear to him, I shall desire him to go to the Repository of our Royal Society, and see the *Exuvia* or Skin of one of these *Dragons*, or *gigantick Serpents* there preserv'd, in a long Box. which he will find to be, upon Measure, XVI Cubits,

Cubits, or 24 Foot long Which, though of the smallest sort of Dragons, is yet full 64 Times as large as the least sort, of 4 Cubits, or 6 Feet and full 4000 Times as large as a Viper of Cubit long, as *Geometry* determines.

N. B. Whether that famous *Serpent* or *Python* which *Apollo* slew at *Parnassus*, and upon whose Slaughter the famous *Pythian* or *Serpentine Game* at the *Pythick* or *Serpentine Delphi* were instituted, was not really an immense *Dragon*, that has been very pernicious to the Country adjoining rather than a noted *Thief* or *Robber* only, some imagine, may well be questioned I incline to think the Slaughter of a bare Thief or Robber, how noted soever, was too small an Action to occasion so great a Triumph, and so lasting a Memorial See *Ovid. Metamorph. l. 437, &c.*

See *Philos Transact*  
No 376  
*Apo. xii*  
3 9  
*Joh. viii*  
44  
*Apo. xii*  
2  
*Matt*  
xxv 41  
*Wisd*  
1  
13, 14

N. B. Whether the fatal *Poison* of other *Serpents*, with what is called their *Fascination* as well as the vast Largeness and pernicious Strength of *gigantick Serpents*, or *Dragons*, be not some way owing to that great red *Dragon* which was cast out of *Heaven*, to the great *Dragon*, called the *Devil* and *Satan*, which deceived the whole *World* to the *Dragon*, that old *Serpent* which is the *Devil* and *Satan*, which was a *Murderer* from the beginning, and is at last to be cast into the bottomless *Pit* as *Enoch* assures us, the *gigantick Statues* and  *savage Murders* of the old *Giants* were owing to the *Egregori*, or fallen *Angels* his Followers, will deserve to be well considered. God made not *Death*, neither hath pleasure in the *Destruction* of the *Living*.—The *Generations* of the *World* at first were *benign* and there was no *Poison* of *Destruction* in them says *Solomon*. Before the *Fall* we are informed

by *Josephus*, and the *small Genesis*, that the bruit <sup>part 456</sup>  
 Animals, and particularly, that the Serpent <sup>prim.</sup>  
 could speak, as well as Men And, I think,  
 Anatomy shews, that Bruits have still the same [Of the  
 Organs of Speech, for the main, that Men have, <sup>the K. d</sup>  
 excepting the Elephant and the Serpent which <sup>it is not</sup>  
 want the *Epiglottis*. Nor does *Moses* suffer us to <sup>remark-</sup>  
 doubt, but the Serpent, when inspired by the <sup>able]</sup>  
 Devil, could speak and that *Balaam's* Ass, in- <sup>See Ray p</sup>  
 spired probably by an Angel, could speak also. <sup>152 313</sup>  
 Accordingly, the Ancients describe bruit Animals as <sup>G. n. 111</sup>  
 speaking, on several Occasions. which was only, <sup>1—5</sup>  
 I suppose, when they were inspired by Dæmons <sup>Nym xxii</sup>  
 This we learn from *Homer*, *Hyginus*, *Apollonius*,  
*Hecataeus*, *Tzetzes*, *Ælian*, *Oppian*, *Propertius*, *Mos-*  
*chus*, *Suidas*, *Manetho*, *Julius Obsequens*, *Valerius*  
*Maximus*, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Virgil*, and *Pliny*. See  
*Bochart Hierozoic. Pt I L. II. C. 14.* to which  
*Grotius* adds *Polybius*, in Num XXII. See also *Huet*  
*Quest Alnetan. L. II. C. 12. No. 26.* Nor does  
 it any way appear, that Serpents were larger  
 than Men before the Fall, but rather the con-  
 trary. So that this Hypothesis of the Origin of  
 the Poison, and destructive Largeness and Strength  
 of gigantick Serpents, or Dragons, from this old  
 Serpent, or great Dragon, the Devil, disagrees  
 neither with Nature, nor Scripture; but rather  
 is confirmed by them both. and, indeed, greatly  
 illustrates the parallel Origin of the Largeness,  
 and Strength, and Cruelty of the old Giants, from  
 the *Figyegori*, as describ'd in *Enoch*. I Affirm no-  
 thing here, but Propose these things to the sober  
 Consideration of the Inquisitive Reader. And  
 only conclude this Note, with the Words of <sup>Grotius,</sup>  
*Grotius*, and Mr *Brocklesby* 'The Gentiles, <sup>Not in</sup>  
 'says *Grotius*, had ever a great Superstition a- <sup>Bel and</sup>  
 'about Serpents. he that from the Beginning <sup>Drag.</sup>  
 N n n took

Gasp.  
Torism, p.  
292

‘ took on him the Form of a Serpent, and instills  
‘ into Men serpentine Vices, persuaded them  
‘ there was resident in them a certain divine  
‘ Power’ And, says Mr Brocklesby, ‘ A live  
‘ Serpent was brought to Rome, when the Ro-  
‘ mans (to remove the Pestilence from their City)  
‘ sent a solemn Embassy to fetch *Æsculapius’s*  
‘ Symbol, which was a live Serpent, from Ep-  
‘ *daurus*. The Embassadors brought back with  
‘ them a live Snake, *in quo ipsum Numen esse con-*  
‘ *stat* in whom that Deity it self manifest  
‘ was, saith the Historian, [Livy] The Transla-  
‘ tion therefore of *Æsculapius’s* Symbol is justly  
‘ thought, *A Translation of the Devil from Ep-*  
‘ *daurus to Rome, in his own Form, without dissim-*  
‘ *bling the Matter*’

Having premised all that I thought proper  
I come now to prove the Being of large and  
enormous Giants, the Ringleaders of the ancient  
Corruption and Wickedness of Mankind, before  
and after the Flood, both by ancient Testimo-  
nies; and by certain Monuments and Remains  
extant at this Day. I begin with the general Te-  
stimonies, Monuments, and Remains of the reality  
of such Races of Giants, both sacred and profane.

p. 271, 272. omitting here those already produc’d out of *Enoch*  
p. 145. and *Moses*, concerning the antediluvian Giants.

*Job* xv 14. *Job* says, God turneth upon me like a Giant  
xvi 5, 6. And again, *The Giants, and those that dwell with*  
*them, groan under the Waters. Hell is naked before*  
*God and Destruction hath no covering* [So the  
vulgar Latin rightly.]

*Prov* xxi. 16. Solomon says, *The Man that wanders out of the*  
*Way of Understanding, shall remain in the Congre-*  
*gation of the Giants.*

11 18. And again, *The House of a strange Woman*  
*inclined unto Death, and her Paths unto the*  
*Giants*



And again, *He that goeth in to a strange Wo-* ix. 17, 18.  
*an, knoweth not that the Giants are there; and*  
*that her Guests are in the Depths of Hell.*

*Isaiah thus describes the Descent of the wicked If. xiv 9*  
*King of Babylon into the other World Hell from*  
*Heaven is moved for thee, to meet thee, at thy*  
*coming It smiteth up the Giants for thee.*

*Ezekiel says, in a like Description, as the LXXII Ezek.*  
*translate the Text, And they slept with the Giants, xxxii 27.*  
*that fell in old time, who descended into Hell, in the*  
*Weapons of their War, [at the Flood, and at Babel]*

*N B Mr. Mede well observes, that the an- M de's*  
*cient Name of Hell is the Place of the Giants, Dis. VII*  
*in such Texts as these as a direct Description of p 41--44.*  
*these oldest Patrons of Wickedness, the Giants,*  
*and that infernal Prison to which they are ever*  
*ence confin'd, in the invisible World, against the*  
*Day of Judgment.*

*All the People, said the Spies, that we saw in Num xlii.*  
*the Land of Canaan, are Men of Stature. And 32, 33*  
*there we saw the Giants, the Sons of Anak, which*  
*were of the Giants. And we were in our Sight*  
*as Grasshoppers, and so we went in their Sight*

*The Emims dwelt in the Land of Moab in times Deut ii*  
*past a People great, and many, and tall, as the 10, 11*  
*Anakims [which also were accounted Giants, as*  
*the Anakims] but the Moabites call them Emim.*

*The Land of the Children of Ammon was ac- 20, 21*  
*counted a Land of Giants. Giants dwelt therein*  
*in old time and the Ammonites call them Zam-*  
*zumimms. A People great, and many, and tall,*  
*as the Anakims*

*Bashan was called, the Land of Giants. See in 15*  
*Isa XVII. 15.*

*A People great, and tall, the Children of the Ana- ix. 2.*  
*kims whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast*  
*heard say, Who can stand before the Children of Anak?*

*Jos* xv 8     The Valley of Hinnom, Westward, is 'at the end of the Valley of the Giants, Northward

*Bar* iii 26, 27, 28     Jeremiah, in Baruch, says, There were the Giants famous from the Beginning, that were of great Stature, and so expert in War. Those did not the Lord chuse, neither gave he the Way of Knowledge unto them. But they were destroyed because they had no Wisdom, and perished through their own Foolishness [they were destroyed and confounded by the Flood, and at Bathel]

*3 Mac.* 1' 4     Simon the High-Priest, in the 3d Book of Maccabees, says, Thou destroyedst the old Sinners, among whom were the Giants, who trusted to their Strength and Courage, by bringing upon them an immense Mass of Water

*Antiq* I c.     Josephus says, ' That, before the Flood, many Angels of God had commerce with Women and begat Sons that were guilty of Violence and Contemners of every thing that was Good as trusting to their own Strength. And that indeed Tradition shews, that these Men performed such Exploits, as resembled the bold Attempts of those whom the *Greeks* call *Giants*. And again,

*V* 2     When the Children of *Israel* were going to take Possession of the Land of *Canaan*, Josephus says, ' That the Race of the Giants was then extinct who, on account of their Largeness and Shapes, not at all to be likened to those of other Men, were amazing to see, and terrible to hear of and that the Bones of the Giants were still shewn, and are no way with in the Reach of ordinary Credibility'

*I* 29     The Author of the Recognitions says, that In the 9th Generation were born the Giants those that had a Name of old. not the *Ἀποκρίσεις*, as the *Greek* Fables have it, but

such as were of immense Stature from their Birth . as a Demonstration of whose Existence formerly there are still shewed, in some Places, ' Bones of immense Bigness But in Opposition to them did the righteous Providence of God bring the Flood upon the World' And afterward, he reckons the *Giants* and *Noah* as opposites. III. 61.

*Eusebius* says, ' That the *Giants* that are so famous and celebrated in every one's Mouth to this Day, were the Authois of atheistical Wars, and impious Undertakings against God. Nay, whether the Parents of these Generations of *Giants*, were of a superior Rank of Beings, beyond mortal Men , or whether themselves had some way, or other Faculties fit for such a Work , they became the Patrons of an impertinent Science, and are related to have delivered magick Arts, and pernicious Tricks of Incantation to Men , to the bringing the Flood upon all Mankind'.

I come now to the distinct ancient Testimonies, and the distinct Monuments or Remains of the old *Giants* such, I mean, as determine the particular Heights of these *Giants* also And here I shall sort the several Testimonies, Monuments, and Remains, according to the three several Kinds of *Giants* already mentioned . beginning at the least. I mean, (1 ) As to the *Eliudim*, or least *Giants* of this extraordinary Sort , from IV Cubits to XV. (2 ) As to the *Nephilim*, or middle Sort , from XV to XL (3 ) As to the great *Giants* , as tall sometimes as XL Cubits, or above.

I. As to the *Eliudim*, or least *Giants*, now to be considered, we have the following Evidence

(1.) *Goliath of Gath* ; [one of the Places where the Race of the old *Giants* remained later than  
N n n 3 else- 7

*Prov.*

*Ez. 1. 10*

*VII 7*

*I Sm.*

*xvii 4 --*

*Jof.* xi.  
27

elsewhere in *Canaan*,] was in *Josephus's* Copies 4 Cubits and a Span, or almost 8 Feet, but in ours 6 Cubits and a Span, which I here take to be the truer, & e about 11½ Foot tall. *The Weight of his Coat was 5000 Shekels of Brass The Staff of his Spear was like a Weaver's Beam and the Weight of his Spear's Head was 600 Shekels of Iron. He was slain by David.*

2 *Sam*  
xvi 15--  
22  
1 *Chr* xx  
4—8

(2.) The Brother of this *Goliath*, with three more Sons of the Giant of *Gath*, and one of them a *Man of great Stature*, or, in *Josephus*, one of 6 Cubits, or 10½ Foot tall, were slain sometime before the Death of *David*, by himself or his Servants

*De Mirac.*  
bil. C. 9

(3.) *Phlegon* of *Tralles*, out of *Apollonius*, informs us, that a little before his time, at *Messene* a Vessel of Stone was broken by the Violence of a Storm, and that out of it dropp'd an Head three times as large as usual. Now, if this Measure were of the Cavity or Solidity, the Man must have been about 8½ Foot, if in Circumference or Diameter about 17 Foot tall

*Herod* I  
5 68

(4.) *Herodotus* gives us a particular Account of a gigantick Corps, discovered upon occasion of a famous Oracle of *Apollo*, in the Days of *Clearchus*, by one *Liches*, a Man of note among the *Lacedemonians*. He heard from a Smith of *Tegæa* that there was a Coffin of VII Cubits, or above XII Feet long, buried under his House, upon the opening of which, a Body of the same Length with the Coffin, was found inclosed therein. This Discovery enabled *Liches* to interpret an Oracle of *Apollo*, which otherwise could not be understood. Whereupon the Coffin, with the Bones included, was dug up, and carried to *Sparta*, in the most publick Manner. and by the *Spartans* carried all about in their Wars after wars

wards 'Tis true, the Oracle said, that this gigantick Body was that of *Orestes*, the Son of *Agamemnon*. But it seems to me to have been rather the Body of one of the elder Giants, of which I am here speaking. And, by the way, it seems to have been owing to this Confusion of old real gigantick Bodies, in the Days of *Homer*, *Vergil*, and *Ovid*, with the greater ancient Tallness and Strength of Mankind in general, that those Poets do so *hyperbolize* in their Description of the Strength and Bulk of their Heroes at, and before the *Trojan War*. Which, though, as we have seen, they are really to be supposed both stronger and taller than Mankind in latter Ages, yet were not so by any means in that Proportion they describe them to us. No other Account of which *hyperbolæ* can be so probably given, as this Confusion before us and this giving it to the greatest Satisfaction.

(5) In our *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 168, we have an excellent Discourse of Dr *Molyneux's*, upon the Subject of the lower Sort of Giants. one of whose Instances may possibly deserve a Place under our present Head. It is that of a gigantick *Forehead Bone*, still preserved at *Leicester*, seen and measured by himself, and a Draught of it there given which he proves and evidently belong to a Man of about XII Foot high. Though, whence that Bone came, or by whom it was given to the *Medicine School* there, does no way appear. He also mentions the Skull and Bones of an *American Giant*, which was brought by a rich *Spanish Merchant*, and measured by the famous Voyager *Andreas Thevet*. This Giant died *A. D.* 1559, and was XI Foot 5 Inches in Height. This last Example, indeed, is not so sure of such an old Giant as I am now

speaking of but of one near the same Tallness  
with the other so I mention him also

*Fazell De  
cad I L I.  
C 6  
Cluveri Si-  
cil Antiq  
p. 14.* (6.) *Fazellus*, and out of him *Cluverius*, relate  
that in his own Age, *A D 1552*, were found  
at *Bilinum* in *Sicily*, many gigantick Bodies  
about VIII Cubits, or XII Foot high. These  
may possibly have been Bodies of old Giants  
But since several other modern Giants have ar-  
rived at the Dimensions of XII Foot, I cannot  
pronounce with Assurance that any of these are the  
*Dent III 2  
Jof XII 4.  
XIII 12.* Bodies of such old Giants as I am enquiring for  
I therefore proceed to such larger Remains as can-  
not well be supposed to belong to any but to  
some of the old Giants themselves, or their Po-  
sterity.

*Dent III.  
11.  
Jof XII 4  
XIII 12.* (7) *Moses* informs us, that *Og the King of Ba-  
shan*, who is thrice mentioned as the Chief or on-  
ly Remains of these old Giants in *Judea* at that  
time, had his *Bedstead of Iron* and that it was  
then kept, as a Memorial, at *Rabbath of the Child-  
ren of Ammon* that IX Cubits or  $XV \frac{1}{4}$  Foot was  
the Length thereof and IV Cubits or VII Foot the  
Breadth thereof, after the Cubit of a [common]  
Man And *Josephus* exactly agrees with our Co-  
pies in this Matter

(8.) That accurate Historian *Pausanias*, not on-  
ly in his *Laconicks*, makes mention of the Bones  
of Men of an unwonted Largeness, which were  
shewn in the Temple of *Æsculapius*. And in his  
*Eliacks* of such a Bone which was drawn out of  
the Sea, and supposed to belong to *Pelops*. But in  
his *Atticks* he informs us, that in the Island of *As-  
teria*, near *Miletum*, a Corps was found of X Cu-  
bits or XV Feet long. which was discovered to  
belong to the Hero *Asterius*, the Son of *Anax*,  
who was the Son of the Earth i e in the Lan-  
guage of Antiquity he was one of the Old Giants.  
Now

Now this *Asterius*, in Memory of whom this Island seems to have been named *Asteria*, and of which Giant it is therefore a Memorial, was plainly no other than one of the Sons of *Anak*, the Giant mentioned so often in Scripture, as *Bochart* very justly observes.

(9.) In the Channel of the River that runs by *Antioch*, of old called *Typhon*, *Ophites*, and *Ladon*, a Corps was found above XI Cubits or XVI  $\frac{1}{2}$  Foot high and was said by the Oracle to belong to one *Orontes*, an *Indian Giant*. And since this surprizing Giant gave the Name of *Orontes* to that River ever since, that River is become a standing Memorial of the Truth of this Fact, that so large a Giant was of old discovered therein

*Dale hamp.*  
*Not in*  
*Plin vii*  
16

(10) In the Days of *Lewis* the XI King of *France*, and in the Channel of a River over against *Valencia* of the *Allobroges*, a Corps was found, that appear'd to be near XVIII Feet long.

*ibid*

(11) Mr *Maundrel*, that excellent Writer of Travels, assures us, that in one of those sepulchral Caves which he saw in *Phœnicia*, hewn out of a solid Rock, six of the Stone Coffins were no less than XVIII Foot long.

p 22. 23

(12) *Judah*, in his Testament informs us, That his Father *Jacob* slew *Belisith*, the King of all Kings, [*King of all the Anakims* perhaps, in the original *Hebrew*, if it were now extant.] a Giant in Strength, XII Cubits or XXI Foot high.

*C. 1. 17*  
*Li p 348*  
349  
§ 3

(13) It is recorded in the Chronicles of *Norway*, that A D 1338, in the Days of *Magnus*, the Son of *Ericus*, the King, a Giant of XV Cubits [or XXII  $\frac{1}{2}$  Feet] tall, was slain by four Men. As if the old Race of Giants, that were almost extinct in *Judea* in the Days of *Moses*, and very generally extinct in or soon after the Days of *Solomon*

*P. 1. 1. a.*  
*Plin vii*  
III  
661

lomon, were not all extinct in some Northern Parts of the World till much later Ages

These are some of the most authentick Accounts of the Largeness of the *Eliudim*, or smallest sort of the old real Giants, and of two of later Generations, which I have met with I proceed to some Histories of the *Nephilim*, or middle sort of Giants.

*ubi supra* (1.) *Fazellus* relates, and out of him *Cluverius* that *A D* 1547, near *Panormum* in *Sicily*, the Body of a Giant was dug up, about XVIII Cubits or XXVII Foot tall.

*ubi supra* (2.) The same Authors relate, that *A D* 1516, was dug up near *Maxarone* in *Sicily*, the Body of a Giant XX Cubits or XXX Foot tall.

*ubi supra* (3.) The same Authors relate, that *A D* 1548 near *Syracuse* was dug up another Body of a Giant of the same Dimension of XX Cubits or XXX Foot tall

*ubi supra* (4.) The same Authors inform us, that *A D* 1550, near *Entella* in *Scily*, was dug up a Body of about XXII Cubits, or XXXIII Foot high, whose Scull was about X Feet in Circumference

*De Merib C 1 S* (5.) *Phlegon* of *Tialles* relates, out of *Eumachus* that when the *Carthaginians* were digging a Ditch round their Territories, they found two Skeletons in their several Coffins, the One of which was XXIII Cubits or XXXIV Foot, the Other XXIV Cubits or XXXVI Foot long That in the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, upon a sudden Earthquake, was thrown out a Compages of human Bones, or a Skeleton XXIV Cubits, or XXXVI Feet long, and that the Barbarians there threw it into the Lake *Maotis*

*ubi supra* (6.) *Fazellus*, and out of him *Cluverius*, describe the Corps of a Giant of portentous Magnitude



found standing in a vast Cave, near *Drépanum* in Sicily, *A. D.* 1342, whose Staff was like the Mast of a Ship, and the Forepart of whose Scull would contain some *Sirilian* Bushels, *aliquot modios Siculorum*, which are about a third Part of our *English* Bushels. *Boccace* adds, that 3 of this Giants Teeth weighed 100 Ounces; and that the Lead of his Staff weighed 1500 Pound. All which Characters shew that the Giant could not well be lower than XXX Cubits or XLV Feet. Nor do any of these Characters permit us to suppose him very much taller. And therefore when *Boccace* (and he alone) adds, that the Body itself, estimated by the Proportion of some of its Bones, was no less than CC Cubits or CCC Feet long, I suspect some great Mistake in that Estimation. Nor does the Analogy of the rest of the Bones of Giants discovered in *Sicily*, in the least agree to any such prodigious Computation.

(7) *Solinus* informs us, That the ancient Records which were of good Reputation, relate, that when, in the War of *Gete*, a River had, after an unusual Manner, wash'd away the Shores, and was retir'd, among many other Reliques, there was found the Body of a Man of XXXIII Cubits, or XLIX Foot tall; and that *Lucius Plautus* the *Legatus*, and *Metellus Creticus*, the then Consul and General, in the 69th Year before the Christian *Æra* ] were wonderfully affected with a thing so miraculous and, *Quod auditu refutarent, oculis potitos* Were forced to believe that upon Sight, which they had refused to believe upon the Testimony of others. And so much for the middle Sort of Giants, the *Nephilim*.

I now proceed to the *Great Giants* themselves, or the largest Sort of whom we have any good Histories, Monuments, or Remains now extant

(1) In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 71 We have an Account, that *A. D* 1659, three Persons sailing up the *Nile*, 300 Leagues above *Cairo*, found, besides two Statues of black Marble, representing Women two Foot broad from one Shoulder to another, other Statues of white Marble, and some of black, of the Bigness of three Persons, with a Sword on their Side, and of an hard Stone namely a Man and a Woman at the least of the Height of VIII Fathom = 48 Foot, tho' seated in Chais. Now this implies the Statures of these Giants to have been, in the whole, about XLIII Cubits, or LXIV Foot

(2) In the same Philosophical Transactions, No. 339, we have an Extract out of a Letter from Dr. *Mather* in *New England*, to Dr. *Woodward* here; which is dated at *Boston*, Nov 17, 1712, in which Dr *Mather* gives him an Account of Bones and Teeth of some large Animals found lately in *New England*, which, for some Reasons, he judges to be human. And therein assures us, that a Tooth was found, and brought from the Place where it was found to *New York*, *A D* 1705. being a very large Grinder, weighing  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Pounds with a Bone supposed to be a Thigh Bone, XVII Foot long. This Giant therefore must have been about four times the Length of that Bone, or about LXVIII Foot high. 'Tis Pity this wonderful Thigh Bone is not given to our *Royal Society*, and laid up in its Repository; that every Body might view it, and satisfy themselves about it

VII. 16

(3.) *Pliny* assures us, that in an Earthquake in *Crete*, there was found a Body standing upright XLVI Cubits, or LXIX Foot tall, and that some said it was the Body of *Orion*, and others the Body of *Estion*.

(4.) Dr. *Mather*, in his forementioned Letter to Dr. *Woodward*, informs us, that near a Place called *Cluwrack*, about 30 Miles from *Albany* towards *Boston*, there was found a Tooth, broad and flat like a Fore tooth, four Fingers broad, with Bones which crumbled to Pieces in the Air after they were dug up. Now this Breadth of the Fore tooth, about 12 times as broad as the common Standard, implies the Giant to which it once belong'd to have been about 12 times as tall as Men ordinarily now are; which is near LXX Foot

(5.) In the same Letter we have another Account of a Tooth, which resembles the Eye-tooth of a Man, with four Prongs, or Roots, flat, and something worn at the Top, six Inches high, lacking  $\frac{1}{2}$  as it stood upright on its Root, and almost 13 Inches in Circumference. It weighed two Pounds four Ounces *Troy* Weight. There was another near a Pound heavier, found under the Bank of *Hudson's* River, about 50 Leagues from the Sea, a great Way below the Surface of the Earth, where the Ground is of a different Colour and Substance from the other Ground for 75 Foot long, which they suppose to be from the rotting of the Body to which these Bones and Teeth did once belong. So that we have here one Tooth that must once have belong'd to a Giant of about L, and another to a Giant about LXXV Foot high and we have a plain Mark of the latter's entire Body, which was once no less than LXXV Foot tall

(6.) *Plutarch* informs us, that *Gabinus*, in his Description of *Mauritania*, said, that *Sextorius* In Sextor found Bones, suppos'd to belong to the Giant *Antaeus*, whose Compages or Skeleton was no less than LX Cubits, or XC Foot long.

(7.)

De Mir. (7) The same *Phlegon* relates, that in an Earth  
C. 14 quak<sup>e</sup> in the Days of *Tiberius*, [almost in his own  
Time,] there were great Ruptures made in the  
Earth in *Sicily* and *Pontus*. and that in some of  
them were discovered vastly large Bodies. that  
the People were so affrighted at their Sight, that  
they durst not remove them That particularly  
a Tooth of one of them, above a Foot long, was  
sent to *Rome*, and the Ambassadors shewed it to  
*Tiberius*, and desired to know whether he would  
have the Body brought to him? But *Tiberius* con-  
tented himself with a Model made after the Pro-  
portion of that Tooth, which he sent back to be  
put in its Place again This Giant could not well  
be under LX Cubits, or XC Foot tall.

C. 15. (8.) The same Author, in Confirmation of the  
former Account, assures us, that in a Place of *Eg-  
ypt* called *Litra*, were shewed Bodies not less than  
the former, and that not as buried under Ground,  
but expos'd to Sight; not in a State of Confusion,  
but in Order so that the Spectator might distin-  
guish the Bones of the Thighs and Legs, and the  
other Limbs asunder.

C. 17 (9) *Phlegon* of *Tralles* informs us farther, that  
in a Cave called *Dian's* Cave, in *Dalmatia*, were  
to be seen many Bodies, whose Ribbs exceeded  
XVI Cubits, which implies that the intire Bo-  
dies were full five times XVI Cubits, i. e. LXXX  
Cubits, or CXX Feet tall

I say nothing of another of *Phlegon's* Examples:  
I mean that of *Macrobius*, of whom the *Atheni-  
ans* are said to have dug up a Coffin with a Corpse  
Cubits long, because I suppose this to be a Mistake

N B It is here very remarkable, that *Apel-  
lonius* [*Dyscolus*,] out of whom *Phlegon* took some  
of his Accounts of the Giants, has a distinct Treas-  
ure still extant, and published by *Memius* with  
jt

Pilegon, concerning *fabulous Histories* containing no fewer than 51 Examples, which he took to be all of that Sort But without one Instance relating to the vast Magnitude of the old Giants <sup>De Pl. 1. 1. 1.</sup> or of their Remains, which yet in our Days <sup>C. 9</sup> would have readily been inserted there, whence it seems evident, that tho' he was very cautious in believing strange things, yet did he not look on these Histories as *fabulous*, but as *really true*.

A B As to the *Sicilian* Giants, the most ancient Histories do so emphatically describe them, as once living there, and the Largeness of their Teeth, Bones, and Skeletons are so fully attested to by *Fazellus*, and so fully bring their Credentials along with them, to those that peruse his Accounts at large, that 'tis next to impossible to disbelieve them. And as to the old Accounts, take the Sum of them, with an Hint at these later Remains also, in the Words of *Bochart*, the greatest Master of this Sort of ancient Learning that ever was. That the *Cyclopes*, says he, [and the *Lastrigones*, for he supposes them the same People,] <sup>Canan 1</sup> were in *Sicily*, we have the Account not only <sup>30</sup> in the Poets, *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Euripides*, *Theocritus*, *Lycophron*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Silius*, *Nonnus*, &c. but in the Historians and Geographers; I mean *Thucydides* and *Strabo*; who were *Grecians* and in the Roman Writers, *Trogus*, *Mela*, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others And that there is somewhat of Truth in this Fable, we are assured by those Bones of Giants which were dug out of the Earth in the Memory of our Fathers. Of which See *Fazellus Decad. I. Lib. I. Cap. VI.*

These are the principal Examples and Testimonies that have the most easily occur'd to me in this Enquiry. They that want more may have them cited by *Huetius Quæst. Alutana I. XII. No. 3* and they

they that would see more about Giants, I refer to our Philosophical Transactions No 234, 272, 274, 346, 370, and the fore cited particular Accounts in *Faxellus*, and *Cluverius*, may peruse the following Authors *Sanhoniathos* in my Appendix to the *Essay on the Old Test* p 170 *Homer Illiad* V v. 303, 304 XII. v. 45 — 49. *Virgil. Æneid* III v. 557 — 582 v 616 — 644. VI v 580 — 600 *Ovid. Metamorph* I. v 151 — 315 v 41, &c. XII v. 896 — 901 *Faust V.* v 25 — 42. *Philostrat Heron in initio Phlegon De Mirabil* *Aug de Civit. Dei* XV. 9. *Joseph Antiqu* I. 4. V 2 XVIII, 6 *Purchas. Pilgrim* Vol. I. p 32 922. *Hakewills Apolog* III. 3. and *Grot de Veritat* I §. 6 *Plin.* VII. 16 and *Not De lechomp*

N. B. 'Tis Pity that those Authors did not digest their Testimonies and Examples, relating to the Old and New Giants, under several distinct Heads, as I have endeavoured to do And that they did not separate those Testimonies and Examples, which shew the greater Statute of Mankind in general formerly, from those that belong to the old Families of proper Giants as I have also endeavour'd to do

N. B. It will be fit to say somewhat here concerning that Hypothesis of the Moderns, that those Bones and Teeth, belonging to very large Animals, which have for above this 2000 Years been frequently dug up out of the Earth and found in Caves of it, in many Parts of the World, are not Bones or Teeth of old Giants as all the Ancients, excepting *Suetonius*, did unanimously believe. but are the Bones and Teeth of Elephants As for my self, the Result of my Enquiries into the Facts of ancient Times has so seldom or never been on the Side of the

den Hypothesis, that I cannot come into such a novel Opinion. There is no question, but, at the general Deluge, the Elephants in *India* and *Africa* must have been drowned, with the rest of the Land Animals. and then Bones and Teeth, being very large, may some of them, now and then, be dug up at this Day. But then, the Bones and Teeth which have been all along called, *The Bones and Teeth of Giants*, can never deserve to be esteemed the *Bones and Teeth of Elephants*, excepting in the following Circumstances.

(1) When the Teeth are all Grinders, and there are no more than eight. because Elephants have no Teeth but Grinders, and never more than eight of them

(2.) When, together with some Teeth or other Bones, the two large Ivory Tusks, or Teeth, peculiar to Elephants, do also appear; for it is manifest from the famous Skeleton of an Elephant, dug up near *Erfurd* in *Germany*, A. D. 1695; *Philos. Transact* No. 274. that those Tusks, or Teeth, may be preserv'd as well, or better in the Earth than any other Teeth or Bones whatsoever.

(3) When a Thigh bone, or any such Bone, which, in some measure, resembles a certain Bone of a Man, is no longer than three or four Feet, because the utmost Height of an Elephant, of about 16 Feet, allows no more Length to any such Bone whatsoever.

(4) When these Grinders and Bones do, upon Comparison, really correspond to the Grinders and Bones of Elephants, in those Particulars wherein they differ from the Grinders and Bones of Men

(5) When no more Parts of a Skeleton appear than Grinders among Teeth, or than one or two

particular Bones among the Bones , for if the main Part of the Skeleton appear, that of a Man is so very different, in its Shape, Situation, and Proportion, from that of an Elephant, that the Bones or Teeth of the one, cannot easily be mistaken for the Bones or Teeth of the other.

(6) Such Bones and Teeth must be much more frequent in or near the torrid Zone, which is the natural Place of Elephants , than in or near the frigid Zone, where they naturally never live or propagate at all

(7) The Number of such Bones must be but very few because the Number of Elephants is and always was very few , I mean, in Comparison of the Number of Men, and most other Animals.

Now if we examine the Circumstances of these Teeth and Bones in Question, we shall find, that they by no means agree to the Generality of the Bones which the Ancients have called *The Bones of Giants*. Such Collections have been made, and such Bones and Teeth have been shewed from the Days of the *Spartan* Commonwealth, and the Temple of *Æsculapius*, as mentioned by *Pausanias*, and from the Days of *Augustus Cæsar*, till this very Day. Let us go over the several Particulars

(1.) Some of the Teeth found have been Fore-teeth and Eye-teeth , and therefore they could not possibly belong to Elephants, who have no such Teeth at all. See pag 921 *præius*.

(2) The two famous Ivory Tusks or Teeth peculiar to Elephants, are very seldom found with the other Teeth and Bones supposed to be the Teeth and Bones of Elephants : the Absence of which makes it highly improbable, that those Teeth and Bones did ever belong to Elephants

(3) Some



(2) Some of the Bones have been longer. very much longer than any parallel Bones of the largest Elephants See pag. 920. *præus*.

(4) Few of these Teeth or Bones agree better to the corresponding Teeth and Bones of Elephants than to those of Men. See *Philosophical Transactions*, No 234. 272. 274 346 370. in one of which Examples it is confessed, that the Tooth in Question, were it not for its Largeness, might be the Tooth of a Man, and in another, *D<sup>r</sup> Molyneux*, upon comparing them with real Teeth of Elephants, directly declares them very unlike to them. And, indeed, I have yet met with but two Examples that can pretend so to do, No. 234 261. Yet in the latter Case was not that Likeness universal Nor is there any Account of the rest of that Skeleton; which yet should never be omitted; while it is confessed, that some Parts of it were visible in the very Place whence those Teeth were taken. This Omission renders even that Case a little uncertain.

(5) Many of those Bones and Teeth were both formerly and lately taken from Skeletons then plainly visible. nay, sometimes, when the Ribs adher'd still to the Back-bone, or the entire Bodies were seen whole before their Dissolution: in which Cases there was no room for Deception. See *Tertull. de Resurrect. Carn. §. 42*, and the foregoing Accounts of the Bones and Skeletons of the Giants already quoted, most of which Accounts do plainly, and evidently confute this Hypothesis.

(6.) Most of these Bones have been found in those Northern or Western Regions where Elephants have seldom or never appear'd, and few or none in those Southern or Eastern Regions which are the peculiar Places for their Propagation

Philos  
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No 70.  
Island  
Present  
State of  
Russia,  
Vol 1. p  
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Vol II  
p 15, 16  
50, 51, 52.

Thus *Dalmatia*, old and new *England*, with *Iceland*, to say nothing of *Siberia*, and its Mammoths of which we want more exact Observations, the Places where many such Bones and Teeth, have been frequently discovered, are Countries that never had any Elephants that we know of, unless it may be a single one at a time, for a sight only. Nor can Elephants live in *Siberia*, where the Bones of the Mammoths are so frequent. While *Ethiopia* and *India* the proper Seats of Elephants, afford us few or no such Examples at all

(7) The great Number of the Bones and Teeth dug up in so many Places, and in all the later Ages, does also shew, that, in general, they cannot be the Bones of Elephants. Consider how many are the Mammoths of *Siberia*, already discovered, and how many more must, at the same Rate, be supposed still hid under the Ground there and add to those Numbers so far North the vastly greater Numbers that must be supposed concealed hitherto in the South. and see if the Number of Elephants, at any one time in the World, will correspond to them. To be plain. Till these and the like Objections can be clear'd I can by no means believe this modern Hypothesis, that the intire Number of these gigantick Bones or Teeth are Bones and Teeth of Elephants. Every Age and Party frame their own Hypotheses about all such strange Phænomena but few Ages or Parties take care sufficiently to examine the Evidence to the Bottom, and to prove such their Hypotheses to be really true. Without which Examination and Proof, they put their own fond Opinions and vain Imaginations upon Mankind, for the real Truth of Things, to their  
mex.

inexpressible Harm and Deception, from one Generation to another.

As to the last Sort of ancient Monuments, or Remains of the *old Giants*; I mean, the *gigantick Works* they were Authors of, and which they have left behind them, they are too many to be here enumerated. No small Part of the eldest Cities, Towers, Temples, Obelisks, Pyramids, and Pillars, several of which are, in great part, still remaining, were such as *then* could be neither built nor remov'd by any, but by such as we should esteem *very great Giants*. I say, emphatically *then*, not because the Moderns can now build or remove such immense Structures. Every Body confesses they cannot, and deem the old Structures the *Wonders of the World* but because the Ancients I am now speaking of had no such mathematical or mechanical Powers or Engins among them, as the *Grecians* and *Romans* had, and as we have at this Day, which vastly improve the natural Strength of Men. The *Egyptians* indeed understood somewhat of *old Geometry*, which was what we now call *Surveying* and after the *Nile* was returned within its Banks, could set out the several *Aroura* or Portions of Land which belonged to every one. But till *Pythagoras* found out the famous 32d and 47th Propositions of the first Book of *Euclid's Elements*, where neither was, nor could be, that noble Science which we now call *Geometry* in the World. Nor would it have been thought, as it was in the Days of King *Solomon*, that the Circumference of a Circle was but *thrice* its Diameter, had men in that Age been, in our Sence, Geometricians. Nor, indeed, do we find any Traces of the Knowledge of mathematick or mechanick Powers and Engins in Architecture, &c. before

1 King  
vii 23.  
2 Ch. iv

the Days of *Solomon*, if so soon : So that altho' it had been possible for our modern Architects with their modern Engins, to have equalled, if not exceeded the Buildings of the Ancients, which they freely own they cannot . Yet would it not have been possible for these Ancients to have built such Edifices, without those Giants, and without these Engins also. To say nothing here of the Building of *Amrueh*, *Eubatana*, *Babylon*, &c. which yet were vast Performances, I shall mention, (1) *The Giants Dance* upon *Salisbury Plain* in *England*, now called *Stone Henge*. (2) *The Giants Causeway* in the North of *Ireland* the former of which has single Stones of 24 Ton weight, and the latter has thousand of Pillars of *Polygon Stones*, one on the Top of another which, if it be factitious, must, in all probability, have been part of an antediluvian Bridge, or Causeway, between *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and must have been made by antediluvian Giants also (3) *The circular giantick Stone at Ravenma*, of 115 Foot in Circumference, and 11 Foot in Thickness, as *Mr. Addison* gives us the Measures or of 38 Foot in Diameter, and 11 Foot in Thickness, as another gives them, one said to have belonged to the *Mausolæum*, which *Amalifuntha* erected for her Father *Theodoric* King of the *Ostrogoths*, and now belonging to a little Church, or Chancel, into which the *Mausolæum* has been converted, and called the *Rotunda*, of which, by *Mr Addison's* Measure, this Stone contains 4100 cubical Feet, each of 2500 Ounces, or 156 Pounds, which at 224 Pounds to the Ton, is 290 Ton By the other Calculation, it amounts to 1070 Ton The recent Antiquity of none of which Structures, is, I suppose, known at this Day. (4) *The Tower*

Op Vol

II. p 42

Mor's Geo.

Ital 1.290.

Bible

Obel, which Nimrod and his Giants undertook *See* and  
 These intended to build so high, that the Top <sup>p 184</sup>  
 of the Tower might reach unto Heaven - and <sup>p 184</sup>  
 these God says, that, had he not interposed, <sup>p 263</sup>  
 nothing would have been restrained from them which <sup>p 263</sup>  
 they had imagined to do (5) The two Obelisks <sup>p 263</sup>  
 in Herodotus each of one single Stone, and said  
 to be cut out of the Rock by one Pheron, [or  
 Pharaoh,] King of Egypt, 100 Cubits high, and  
 6 Cubits broad. This Obelisk, upon a square  
 Basis, amounted to 2130 cubical Egyptian Cubits  
 or to above 12780 cubical English Feet. So that  
 each entire Obelisk weighed 2,000,000 of Pounds.  
 or no less than 890 Ton weight. (6) The Tem- II. § 155  
 ple or Νεὸς of Diana in Egypt, mentioned by  
 Herodotus, cut out of one entire Stone of 40 Cu-  
 bits every way; and having its Covering of the  
 like Largeness, and of the Thickness of 4 Cubits;  
 which Covering must have contained 6400 cu-  
 bical Cubits, or 38400 cubical Feet, which is  
 2670 Ton weight (7.) The Labyrinth of Egypt,  
 in the same Herodotus; which he esteem'd a  
 greater Work than the Pyramids, and those Py-  
 ramids a greater Work than the Temple at Eph-  
 esus and which Labyrinth Pliny calls, The most  
 portentous Work of human Skill - made, as he  
 supposed, 3600 Years before his time, by a King  
 whose Name was Psammetichus, or Tisbeus. (8.) The  
 Lake Mæris 480 Miles round, and 200 Cubits  
 deep, dug by human Labour, as Herodotus proves,  
 having near its Middle two Pyramids of 200  
 Cubits under Water, and 200 above - with each  
 a Colossus or Gigantick Statue on the Top: and  
 more to be adm'd, in the Opinion of Herodo-  
 tus, than the portentous Labyrinth it self, and  
 dug under Mæris a King of Egypt, almost 900  
 Years before the Days of Herodotus. (9) The

*Philos*  
*Transact*  
N<sup>o</sup>. 161.

II. 11.

*Sphinx of Egypt*, whose Head was like a Man, and his Body like a Lion and whose Head, by *Pliny's* Measure, was 43 Foot long. and by *D<sup>r</sup> Huntington's* his Head and Shoulders are 110 Foot in Compass. The upper Part of this *Sphinx* is still extant. but the rest is supposed to be buried under the Sand. (10.) The most ancient Temple of Egypt, in *Diodorus Siculus*, 13 Stades or Furlongs in Compass. (11.) The *Argentum Temple* or *N<sup>ew</sup>* in the same *Diodorus* whose Length was 340, Breadth 60, and Height, besides the Foundation, 120 Foot; with Pillars round without, and square within, 20 Foot in Circumference, and the *St<sup>ir</sup>e* or Channels on the out side large enough for the Body of a Man (of such Men as *Diodorus* was acquainted with. (12) The *Pyramidal Obelisk*, cut out of the Mountains of *Armenia*, brought to *Babylon*, and erected there by *Semiramis*, in the same *Diodorus* which *Semiramis*, the *Armenian* Records well place in the 12th Generation after the Flood, or about the time of the Descent into Egypt. It was 135 Foot long, and the Side of its square Basis 25 Foot. containing therefore 28125 cubical Feet, or 70,312,500 Ounces, or 4,394,500 Pound *Averdupois* which is about 1960 Tons weight. Together with, (13) the Temple of *Solomon*. (14) The Palace of *Solomon*, at *Jerusalem*. (15) That at *Balbeck*. (16) That at *Tadmor*. (17) The Palace and Buildings at *Persopolis*. (18) The Temple of *Bel* or *Belus*, at *Babylon*. (19) The Temple at *Chillembrum*. (20) The first Temple of *Diana*, at *Ephesus*. Of all which I have already treated. These immense Structures, so far beyond the Ability of all the later Ages, with all the Improvements of our modern Mechanicks, seem to me to be known visible

riffible, and undemable Remains, Monuments, and Demonstrations of the Existence of the *old Giants*, and of their prodigious Stature and Strength. These *immense Structures* are never to be accounted for without them, and never to be evaded by any novel Hypothesis, or ingenious Imagination whatsoever. And, what is farther here very remarkable, is this, that the mechanical Powers and Engins seem to have been only a Succedaneum, discovered to Mankind upon the ceasing of the old Giants. whose Strength before did vastly more than supply their Place in the Business of Architecture. and this withal, that in the Interval, between one and the other, Mankind must have been in a great Strait as to their Architecture of which the Temple of *Diana* seems to afford us a remarkable Example; I mean, in the tedious Length of Time, it was in Building; which was no less than 220 Years; altho' all the *Asian Greeks* join'd in that Work: as we have already observ'd.

N. B. That all these *immense Structures*, especially those belonging to *Solomon*, may not be deem'd fabulous, by the unlearned Reader, who is not us'd to travel, or to consult Writings of Antiquity, I shall send him to a Place where he may now see some of those very Stones which *Solomon* made use of in his Structures. Take the Account from two Eye-witnesses, the accurate Mr. *Maundrell*, and the curious Dr *Huntington*. The Words of Mr. *Maundrell* are these. ' At *Balbeck* there is another Curiosity, which a Man had need to be well assur'd of his Credit before he ventures to relate, lest he should be thought to strain the Privilege of a Traveller too far. That which I mean is, a large Piece of the old Wall, or *Περίβολος*, which encompassed all these Structures.

' 157,  
138.

' tures. A Wall made of such monstrous great  
 ' Stones, that the Natives hereabouts, (as it is  
 ' usual in things of this strange Nature,) ' ascribe  
 ' it to the Architecture of the Devil Three of  
 ' the Stones, which were larger than the rest, we  
 ' took the Pains to measure, and found them to  
 ' extend 61 Yards in Length. One 21. The  
 ' other two, each 20 Yards. In Deepness they were  
 ' 4 Yards each; and in Breadth of the same Dimen-  
 ' sion. [Each of which therefore was about 700  
 ' Ton weight] ' These three Stones lay in one  
 ' and the same Row, end to end. — That which  
 ' added to the Wonder was, that these Stones  
 ' were lifted up into the Wall more than 20  
 ' Foot from the Ground'. And, says Dr. Hunt-  
 ' ington, *Philos Transact* No. 161. ' At Baalbec,  
 ' which is 14 Hours from *Damascus*, there is a  
 ' Stone about 65 Foot long, on the North-side  
 ' of the Castle; and two more of 60 each. And,  
 ' I believe, we saw the Way they travelled;  
 ' having left one of their Company, though not  
 ' quite so big, in the Road, as a Monument  
 ' thereof to this very Day'.

N B It may not be amiss here, for a Conclu-  
 sion, to compare the Largeness and Strength of  
 some of the *old Giants*, already determined, with  
 those *gigantick Works* which they have left be-  
 hind them, and to see how they will correspond  
 one with another, and how much they both  
 are superior to the Stature and Strength, and to  
 the parallel Works of the later Ages. I do not  
 know, whether we have any such Remains of the  
 great *Giants* of the first sort, or of the *Nephilim*,  
 which were the second sort. I shall therefore  
 take my Specimens from the surest Records or  
 Evidence we have of one near the smallest, and  
 of another near the largest of the least sort of  
 old



old Giants, the *Eliudim*, or rather, perhaps, of  
 name of their Posterity ; and compare the Large-  
 ness, and proportionable Strength of these *Giants*,  
 with the Largeness of those *gigantick Structures*  
 which were built by their Assistance. Now the  
 Size of those six Giants, whose Sepulchres Mr.  
*Murndrell* measured in *Phamcia*, must have been  
 about 17½ Foot, or 210 Inches . whereas our or-  
 dinary Size is but 5 Foot  $\frac{7}{12}$ , or 67 Inches. The  
 Cubes of which Numbers will give the Propor-  
 tion of the Bulk and Strength of those Giants, as  
 compar'd with the Bulk and Strength of Men in  
 latter Ages . which therefore is nearly as 30 to  
 1. And, I believe, the 30th Part of 540 Ton,  
 which was about the Weight of single Stones in  
 the Foundation of *Solomon's Temple*, [40 Cu-  
 bits long, 6 broad, [and 6 high,] in *Josephus* ,]  
 and much the same in the Wall at *Balbeck* ; =  
 18 Ton, is almost large enough for our modern Ar-  
 chitects, with all their Engins at this Day. The  
 Size also of the Giant *Belisath*, slain by *Jacob*,  
 was XII Cubits, or XXI Foot, = 252 Inches high. <sup>p 3</sup>  
 The Cubes therefore of 252, and 67, will give <sup>pro</sup>  
 the Proportion of the Bulk and Strength of that  
 Giant, as compar'd with the Bulk and Strength  
 of common Men in later Ages , which is nearly  
 as 53 to 1. And, I believe, the 53d Part of  
 2670 Ton, which was the Weight of the Cover  
 of *Diana's Egyptian Temple*, = 50 Ton, is almost  
 large enough for an Obelisk to be reared by our  
 modern Architects ; with all their Engins, at  
 this Day.

N. B If these *lowest* sort of Giants be still  
 supposed too small, and weak, to raise some of  
 these mighty Stones and Structures, it is but al-  
 lowing the *middle* sort to have been concern'd,  
 and that Scruple will intirely cease. Thus, if  
 we

we compute the Strength of Giants, as large as that whose Body the *Roman* Consul and Legatus saw in *Crete*, of XXXIII Cubits, which was above 8 times the Stature of ordinary Men in later Ages, it will be more than the Cube of 8 to the Cube, of 1, or more than 512 to 1; which is more than equivalent to any such Stones or Structures whatsoever. Nor will there be, perhaps, any Occasion for this Hypothesis. For though the Ancients had not our present mechanical Engines; yet are we not to deny, but they might raise an Acclivity, or an *inclined Plain*, such an one as they saw in the Ascent of every Hill, and in the Ascent to the Altar in *Solomon's* Temple: which, by taking off 4 Parts of 5, or, perhaps, 5 Parts of 6 of the Weight of all Bodies that were slid or rolled upon them, would enable the lesser Giants to raise such Weights, as otherwise none but the larger could possibly have done.

See *Mar-*  
*sham*  
*Chron. p.*  
431, 432,  
433.

N. B. He that shall Observe, what a prodigious Attempt it was esteemed to bring an Obelisk or two, of little more than the one half of the Weight of the lesser of the fore mentioned Stones, or little more than the tenth Part of the latter, from *Egypt* to *Rome*, and to rear them there; and this with a Ship of 300 Rowers, built on purpose, and with prodigious mechanical Machines to assist them, and this at times of the utmost Power and Skill of the *Roman* Empire, in its most flourishing State, under *Augustus* and *Constantius*, will easily see, that the Moderns have not been able by any means, with all their Engines, to supply the Want of the ancient Giants, in the Business of Architecture.

N. B. These *Dragons* and *Giants* have in general been comparatively few, both in the brutal  
and

and human Kind ; as all Accounts agree : Otherwise they would soon have laid waste the Earth, and devoured its several lesser Inhabitants. Nor did the Families of the *Giants* generally spread so old far distant from Mount *Hermon*, where the *Egregoni* and their Posterity first descended. Nor did many of those Families escape longer than the Conquest of *Canaan* by *Joshua* ; nor did almost any of them continue later than the Days of *David* and *Solomon*. And as for the poisonous and gigantick *Serpents*, which continue to this Day, as Monuments, I suppose, of the ancient State of Mankind ; they have been chiefly confined to the Posterity of wicked *Cain* and *Lamech*, in *India*, *East and West*, and in *Africa* ; and have very rarely been hurtful to the Posterity of righteous *Noah* : unless when they have gone into the others Territories. Which things are eminent Instances of Divine Providence : which, when it tries and afflicts, does not use intirely to oppress or root out the Race of Mankind, or even of the inferior Parts of the animal Creation.

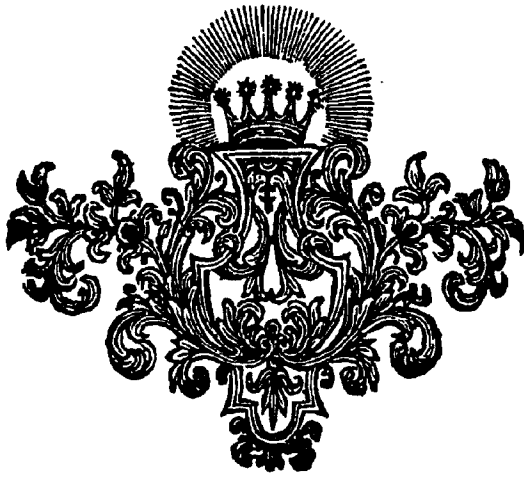
See Supplement to the  
Literal Accomplishment of  
Scripture Prophecies,  
Diss. IV.  
p 106 -

133

N. B. As to those who only doubt of the Existence of the *Egregoni* or *Fallen Angels* may be supposed to have in the Production of *Dragons*, and actually had in *Enoch's* Accounts of the Production of *Giants*, or in other surprizing Phænomena, I beg they will peruse the very learned Mr. *Brocklesby's Gospel Thesis* L II C. VII. §. 8.—C. VI §. ult p 285—336. Which Part of that Book deserves to be re-printed by it self. That as the Rev. Mr. *Maxwell* has lately taken out of it no small Part of what Mr. *Brocklesby* very wisely and fully advanc'd therein, concerning the *Laws of Nature*, and abridg'd it in his late *English Edition* of *Bishop Cumberland's* Book on that Subject, so the

( 938 )

the Reader may have this no less excellent Part  
of that Work, without any Abridgement also,  
for his just Honour , and his own great Improve-  
ment and Satisfaction.



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